The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,589. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum viâ Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 viâ Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain Cumming, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to
Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid fast-sailing A 1 British Ship SCOTLAND, 1,170 Tons register, W. Campbell, Commander. This Ship has the greater part of her Cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
Calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fine A 1 (12 years) Ship MORAYSHIRE, J. Mathers, Master, (being under engagement to H. M. I. Government,) will sail on the 18th June. For Freight or Passage apply to
BLACKWELL & Co., Agents.

TO RANGOON DIRECT.

THE "CHINA," 641 Tons Register, Captain J. Minto, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *viâ* TRIESTE.
(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé*d for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th May 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHA-RAJ, Captain Kidder, to the Malabar Coast, on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M., calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sedashegur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta *via* Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 3 th instant, at 2 P.M.

For First Class Passage. Apply to,
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
27th May 1863.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. Taylor, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 9 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 22th May 1863.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFLE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery.
BASSETT & Co.

Wanted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—About 200 PALKEE BEARERS for Service on the BHOREGHAUT, pay Rs. 13 each per mensem. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. A. Cumming at Khandalla.
J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863

WANTED.—By a Butler, a Coachman and a Lady's Maid, situations in a family. They were in the employ of Mr. Lancaster, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, at Mauritius, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Address, A. B., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Notices.

MR. FREDERIC W. WILSON has been authorised to sign for us by procuration from this date.
Bombay, 23rd May 1863. G. BURSTALL & Co.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Carnac Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.
W. NICOL, & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.
Bombay, 25th May 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. Leckie & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter named, the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.
ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th May 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES HAVE BEEN OPENED at SHEAGAN, AKOLA, and BUDWARA on the unopened portion of the Nagpore Branch for the Receipt and Transmission of Messages in connection with this Company's Telegraph on the open portion of the Railway.
J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.
J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.
Harbour Works, Public Buildings, Roads, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made. Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule.
G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.
OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, have ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALA.
(Signed) SORABJEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 14th May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruttonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chunduawady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 28, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorung Deenanathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 18th day of May 1863. C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

Business Announcements.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Capital £100,000 (ten Lakhs) in four thousand Shares of £25 each.
Provisional Directors.

The Hon'ble M. Scott, Esq.	H. Byne, Esq.
R. McIlwraith, Esq.	R. Hannay, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.	Spencer Compton, Esq.
R. L. Tracey, Esq.	

Solicitor.—Messrs. Kelly and Hore.
Treasurers.—Bank of Bombay.
Secretary.—G. W. Terry, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

Books, &c. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages, THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The Almanack can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	As.
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

Home News, May 4	Rs.	0 8
Overland Mail, April 27 and May 4		1 0
Thacker's Overland News, May 4		1 0
Army and Navy Gazette, April 25 and May 2		1 4
The Observer, April 20 and 27		1 4
Illustrated Times, April 25 and May 2		1 0
Illustrated News of the World, Do.		1 4
The Queen, Do.		1 4
Fun, Do.		0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Received per Steamer "Benares."

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA, supplies have been received by the last mail, and registered orders are in process of execution; copies will be received by every mail for some months, so that our correspondents will ensure the receipt of the edition with the latest corrections, &c., up to time of despatch.
BERTHA'S REPENTANCE. A Tale. By J. F. Corkran. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6-12.
PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THREE YEARS' SERVICE IN CHINA. By Col. Fisher. Illustrated, 8vo. Rs. 12.
SQUIRE'S HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIAS. Containing Prescriptions not to be found in other Publications. 18mo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.
CASSELL'S QUIVER. Vol. 3. Containing the completion of "Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles," and the commencement of "Squire Trevelyan's Heir." Rs. 3-4.
ROUSE'S PRACTICAL MAN. A Body of Practical Instructions and Formulæ on Legal Matters. Tenth Edition. Revised to the Present state of the Law. Oolong, cloth Rs. 6-12.
LIFE AMONG CONVICTS. By Rev. C. Gibson. 2 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 16.
THE HORSE AND THE HOUND. By Nimrod. Third and Cheaper Edition. Illustrated, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE. Vol. 6, with Envelope of Patterns. Rs. 3-12.
BEETON'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Vol. 2, post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. Reprinted from "Cornhill Magazine." 2 Illustrations, post 8vo. Rs. 8.
BIBLIOTHEQUE DES CHEMINS DE FER. La Comedie du Printemps Par Arnou d Fremy. Rs. 1-8.
L'Hotesse du Connetable Histoire du Temps de Francois 1er. Par Emmanuel Gonzales. Rs. 1-8.
Les Condees Franchees Episode de la Haute vie Parisienne. Par. Ernest Serret. Rs. 1-8.
L'Avare et son Tresor. Par Marmier. Rs. 2-8.
INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By D. Page. Cloth. Rs. 1-8.
NOVELS OF GEORGE ELIOT. Vol. 3. "Scenes of Clerical Life" and "Silas Marner." Cloth. Rs. 4-8.
HEART AND CROSS. By Mrs. Oliphant. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.
THE FOOTSTEPS OF ERROR TRACED THROUGH A PERIOD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; OR, SUPERSTITION THE PARENT OF DOUBT. By Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle. 8vo. cloth.
COVENTRY PATMORE'S "Angel in the House," and "Betrothel, Espousals, and Faithful for Ever." New Edition. 2 vols. Rs. 9.
AT ODDS. A Novel. By the Baroness Tautphœus, Author of "Quits," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 16.
THE BOY'S HANDYBOOK OF SPORT AND PASTIME. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
CONCISE TREATISE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS. By J. Hawkins. 8vo. Rs. 7-6.
MY ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA. By R. Prowtrawski. With Map of Russia and Portrait. Post 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT. By C. Daumas 8vo. Rs. 8.
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. 7 8vo. Rs. 5-12.
NEWSPAPER READER'S POCKET COMPANION Rs. 2
A POPULAR MANUAL OF HERALDRY, by C. Boutell. Rs. 8.
MEDORA Rs. 1-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Shore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India ca' be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum Press*; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a Physician of Twenty Year's Practice. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.
* Bill in price by post.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Works lately received and critical notices on the same.

THE BOOK OF DAYS, a miscellany of popular antiquities by R. Chambers in 2 vols.—vol. 1st Rs. 8.

"This volume, however, seems to be as perfect as zeal and ability could make it. In between eight and nine hundred pages there are at least ten times that number of facts; which circumstance alone will show something of the scope, and something too of the value, of the book."—*Athenæum.*

THE GREEK CHRISTIAN POETS AND THE ENGLISH POETS, by E. B. Browning, 12mo. cloth Rs. 3-12.

"This volume, however, is one of remarkable and abiding interest: whether it be accepted as illustrating a personality of genius, rare in one of her sex—not over common in the history of Poetry,—or whether it be considered with regard, solely, to its instructions and suggestions,—so many quaintly set precious stones, in a strong and lasting casket."—*Athenæum.*

DR. MURCHISON ON CONTINUED FEVERS, 8vo. cloth Rs 13-8.

"This work of Dr. Murchison will form a new era in our knowledge of fevers, and will largely contribute to that spread of definite information by the aid of which we may one day hope to see even these plagues stayed amongst us."—*Athenæum.*

GLIMPSES INTO PETLAND, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, 12mo. Rs. 2-12.

"Mr. J. G. Wood has written many works on natural history His style is plain and flowing."—*Athenæum.*

Dr. Cumming's New Work.

DRIFTWOOD, SEAWEED, AND FALLEN LEAVES. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D.F.R.S. E. 2 vols. printed on toned paper. Rs. 15.

"In these volumes the social, literary, moral and Religious questions of the day are treated by Dr. Cumming with much clearness of preception, and with great liberality of sentiment."—*Observer.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now ready in 10 Volumes 8vo. cloth.
THE SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence and Memoranda of Field-marshal, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G. edited by his son.

Price per volume, Rs. 13 0
Any Volume may be had separately.
CRITICAL NOTICES.

"A more wonderful supplement was never, perhaps, published. The papers are individually of varied merit and varied interest; as a whole, they greatly enhance our admiration of the vast intellectual powers of the greatest warrior of the age."—*The Daily News.*

"The earlier portions of the papers also being additional evidence, if any were needed, to the early maturity of Wellington's mind as shown in the mastery of the principles as well as the practice of war and the rapidity with which he acquired and digested geographical, economical, political, and even social information."—*Spectator.*

"There are passages in the supplementary volumes not inferior in interest to the most important they have yet seen. The reader will find them teeming with valuable hints and sound information on almost every Indian subject, from the defence of Oude to the care of soldier's hammocks on board ship."—*Athenæum.*

"Those who are familiar with his close attention to all the details which go to make up the efficiency of an army, will find additional exhibitions here of his provision in this behalf; and if it were our purpose to notice the work in this sense, we might infer from it the early development of those qualities which subsequently made him at least the equal antagonist of Napoleon."—*The Times.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PAPIER MACHE WARE.
For Presentation.

A VICTORIA DESK, artistically inlaid with mother o'pearl, floral design, 11 by 13 Rs.	60
NAPOLEON DESK, 2 openings, beautifully inlaid with mother o'pearl, landscape design, *closed*, 11 by 14	
INKSTAND with double cut glasses, engraved gilt necks, exquisitely inlaid	42
DITTO ditto	35
GLOVE BOXES, rounded or square corners, inlaid in flowers, arabesque, &c. Rs. 18 and	20

REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES

On a new principle, and made to contain 100 Stereoscopic Pictures; 2 persons can be amused at the same time.

The Stereoscope in walnut wood with 100 views	240
Ditto ditto without views	100
The Stereoscope in mahogany with 100 views	225
Ditto ditto without views	80
THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE, on turned pedestal with stand, with a mahogany case to contain it	75
A CAMERA OBSCURA of plain black wood for taking pictures by sketching, 3½ by 5 inches	10
DITTO 4½ by 5½	16

MESS TABLE INKSTANDS & PORTFOLIO.

EBONY INKSTANDS with drawers, bronze handles, and double cut glasses, with bronze necks and hinges	35
IMPERIAL FOLIO BLOTTERS, dark green morocco covers, the number of the regiment gold lettered	15
SMALL BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS	4

TABLE CALL BELLS.

Mitchell's Patent Dome Call Bells for the table	4

ALLEN & DAY'S DESPATCH BOXES.

ALLEN'S REGISTERED DESPATCH BOXES completely fitted with materials, with outer travelling covers, of 2 sizes Rs. 125 and	135
DAY'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES of morocco, with Tray and Travelling Inks, of 2 sizes Rs. 55 and	60
DE LA RUE'S PATENT TRAVELLING CASES of various sizes, patterns and prices Rs. 32 to	95
DAYS PATENT ECLIPSE PORTMANTEAU of solid leather, 18 by 14	28

"*This convenient travelling companion is only 2 inches deep when closed, and is capable of considerable expansion.*"
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCombie and Wright's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

HAIR DYE.

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4. Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas

from the best makers in London Rs.	4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.

Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents, Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS, & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUNLIFF'S Champagne in Qts.	Rs.	42
,, ,, in Pints	,,	23
,, Claret	,,	36
,, Sherry	,,	25
Ronaldson's Sherry	,,	23

REMINGTON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Mennie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Brouze do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	,,	,,	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizot	Quarts	,,	36
Do. ...do	Pints	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine }		,,	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	18
CURACOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		,,	50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica		,,	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		,,	
Do. ...Hollands, in cases		,,	
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE and WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN Tobacco, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing bout 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kaduganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.

For further particulars, apply to
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golaâ Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

Business Announcements.

WHITWORTH RIFLES.—The Undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles produced by the Whitworth Rifle Co., which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—

Rifle complete, with sling, muzzle stopper,		
Snap cap and sword bayonet	Rs.	125
Or, without bayonet	,,	115

Bullets and lubricating Wads can also be supplied.
Bombay, 21st May 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly so as to ensure time-keeping.
Charges Moderate.
Bombay, Meadow Street, No. 38.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, orderwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount, (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
16th April, 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Loken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT and Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

			Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch		per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ ,,		,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above		per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets				
Garden Shears		each	5	0
Do. Rakes		As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.		each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws		,,	3	12
Do. Hoes		,,	0	12
Do. Trowels		Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch		each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 ,,		,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,,		,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,		,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1		per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2		,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3		,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1		,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2		,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3		,,	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 8 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.				
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil		each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts		,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned		each	19	0
Do. do. do.		,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental		,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes				
Copying Ink, Waterlow's		per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size		each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.		,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights		,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils		,,	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads		per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils		per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet		each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches		,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges		per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments		per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes		each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		,,	3	8
Whitewash Brushes		Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes		each	2	0
Carriage Mops		,,	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes		As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2		As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks		Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.		Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces				
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket		each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior		,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.		,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered		,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed		,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin		,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.		,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt." of about 100 sq. feet		,,	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock		each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.		per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.				

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
The property of the Dekkan Oil Press Company.

CONSISTING of a pair of BRAMAH HYDRAULIC PRESSES, with a set of Pumps, a Bruising Machine, and their respective fittings; the whole consigned to order by Craig, Fullerton & Co., of Paisley. Also, a number of Oil Tanks, and Cans of sizes.

The above, with the Land and Premises, which are eligibly situated, are worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars apply to W. LESTER, Manager.
Poona, 26th May 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the place of Robert Hannay, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.
By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th May 1863.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SURVEYOR to look after, superintend, and make the necessary repairs, &c., &c., to the Estate of a Gentleman,—the former incumbent Mr. W. B. Johnston having neglected to attend to the work. The applicant should send in his Testimonials, and apply to the Manager of this Paper.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, for and on behalf of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby notify to the Shippers and underwriters of Goods per the late Ship *Vidayatool Rremon*, Captain Grant, wrecked on her voyage hence to Singapore that the portion of merchandize saved by the Police authorities at Hurnee in the district of Rutnagherry, has been brought here and lying at the Musjeed Bunder Custom House for inspection and identification of those concerned, they are therefore requested to make their respective claims to the undersigned within eight days from this date, failing to do so, the Goods in question will be sold by Public Auction, and all expenses incurred and the apportionment appertaining to this office shall be deducted, and the balance paid into Government in accordance with the tenor of indemnity given by us to Government.
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries,
Bombay Native Insurance Company.
Bombay, 27th May 1863.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
Per Overland Mail.

THE undersigned have now arranged for a continuous supply of DOUBLE Gloster Cheeses approved by all, PRIME YORK HAMS, preserved by a new process in a mixture of Salt and Sugar.

BEST WILTSHIRE BACON for Breakfast, &c. as fresh as in England.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

New Books, &c., ex "Benares."

	Rs.	A.
Life Among Convicts. By C. B. Gibson. 2 vol.	15	12
A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. By S. R. Graves	9	8
The Land and Fresh Water Mollusks, indigenous to, or naturalized in, the British Isles. By. L. Reeve	8	0
The Angel in the House. By Coventry Patmore	9	0
De Quincey's Works, vol. 15, Author's Edition.	3	12
The Peep of Day	1	8
Line upon Line, 2 vols.	3	12
Abel Drake's Wife, by John Saunders 1863	5	8
The Practical Housewife, forming a complete Cyclopedœa of Domestic Economy	2	0
Jaundice; its Pathology and Treatment. By G. Harley	5	12
Cumming's Moses Right, and Bishop Colenso Wrong: popular Lectures on the Pentateuch—parts 1 to 15	2	8
Principles in Arches, Piers, Buttresses, &c., useful to the Practical Builder, by W. Bland	1	4
Tables for Measuring; or Practical Measuring made easy. By E. Hoppus	2	12
A Manual of Photographic Chemistry, including the practice of the Collodion Process. By J. F. Hardwich. 6th edn	5	12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 6	3	12
The Boy's Handbook of Sports, Pastimes, Games, and Amusements	3	12
The Invasion of the Crimea, by A. W. Kinglake, 3rd edn. 2 vols.	24	0
Six months in the Federal States. By E. Dicey 2 vols.	9	0
My Ministerial Experiences. By the Rev. Dr. Buchsel	2	12
A History of British Birds. By the Rev. F. O. Morris	5	12
The Shadow in the House. By John Saunders. 1863	4	8
Thoughts on personal Religion; being a Treatise on the Christian Life. By E. M. Goulburn	5	0
Scenes of Clerical Life, and Silas Marnor, by G. Elliott	4	8
The Quiver, vol. 3	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vols. 27 and 28, each	3	0
The Freebooters, by G. Aimard	2	12
Rough and Smooth; a Tale of our own Times, by Lieut. Colonel R. D. Clephane	9	0
Cassell's Popular Natural History, 4 vols. in 2	22	8
Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography, by D. Page	1	8
Smoult's Military Catechism, by Capt. W. D. Malton	2	4
Trumpet Sounds for Cavalry	2	4
Sobott's Handbook for Fife and Drum Bands	0	12
The Love Match. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Maberly	1	8
Elsie Verner, a Romance of Destiny, by O. W. Holmer	1	8
The Medora. A Tale. By Capt. Armstrong	1	8
The Pearl of the Andes, by G. Aimard	1	8
The Man of the World, by S. W. Fullum	1	8
Ben Brace, the last of Nelson's Agamemon	1	8
Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever, 2 vols.	3	0
The Adventures of Arthur O'Leary, do.	1	8
Outlines of English History, by Ince and Gilbert.	1	4
600 Examination Questions by Alexander	1	8
New Cavalry Regulations	2	4
Skeleton Diagrams, for examination in Company and Battalion Drill, by Capt. W. D. Malton	3	12
On the Construction of Horse Railways for Branch Lines and for Street Traffic. By C. Burn, C. E. new edn.	1	8
Two Months in the Confederate States, including a Visit to New Orleans under the dominion of General Butler, by an English Merchant	6	8

Ball Programme Cards, richly ornamented, and of assorted colours. Also Pencils for ditto.

A varied assortment of superior Steel Pens.—Nibs, and Barrel, double and single action,—Gillott, Mitchell's Perry's, and Farquharson's.

FRESH ENGLISH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Vegetable Seeds, assorted, in packets, at Rs. 5 and 10
Flower Seeds do. do. ,, 3 and 5.

Also Vegetable Seeds as follows, available separately, at the prices affixed:—PEAS: Flannagan's Early, Rs. 1 per quart; Impl. Norfolk Marrow, Rs. 2 do.; Stuart's Paradise Marrow, Rs. 1 do.; Amazon, Rs. 1½ do.; Veitch's Perfection, Rs. 2 do.; Scarlet Sweet, White Sweet, Purple Sweet, Painted Lady, and Striped, 8 as. per oz.;—CABBAGES: Early Battersea, Red Pickling, 4 as. do.; Early York, 8 as do.;—BEANS: French, Rs. 1½ per quart;—LETTUCE: White Cos, Rs. 1 per oz.; and Drumhead, 8 as. per oz; Thousand Heaced, 4 as. per oz.—RADISHES: Long Scarlet, and Red and White Turnip, Olive Shaped, and Wood's Frame, 4 as. per oz;—ONIONS White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish, 12 as. per oz.;—TURNIPS: White Stone and Yellow Malta, 6 as. per oz.; Red Beet, Leeks, Green Curled Endive, Hogg's Newcastle Savoy, Nonsuch Red Celery, Imported Brussels Sprouts, and Sweet Marjoram, 8 as. per oz.; Kohl Rabi 6 as. per oz.; James's Middle Carrot 4 as. per oz.; Best Ridge Cucumber, Rs. 1 per oz. Water Cress, Rs. 1 per ½ oz. Corn Salad, 4 as. per oz.; Sage, 12 as. per ½ oz.; Stadtholder and London Cauliflower Rs. 1½ per oz.; Early and Late White and Purple Sprouting Brocoli, 12 as. per oz.; Enfield Matchless Parsley, Thyme and Vegetable Marrow, 4 as. per oz.; Rhubard, 12 as. per oz.; Newcastle Curled Borecole, 8 as. per oz.—FLOWER SEEDS: Mignionette, Rs. 1 per oz.; Hearts-ease, Rs. 2 per ½ oz.
24, Medow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 as. for Rs. 50

Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved	25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from	20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever		700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever		600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds		400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 28th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	18 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	36 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	97 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. ConsolidatedStock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & WeavingCo.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
ManockjiPitty'sSpinning&Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 104
" Loan 1835-36 / Loan 1842-43 / Loan 1854-55 98
New Five per Cent. Loan 107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 117

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) .... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) .... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 0d.
To China .... } No enquiry.
To Clyde .... }
To Hull .... }
To Calcutta and back .... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.) .... Rs. 470 to 472
New Dholiera, (ready.) .... " 460 to 461
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) .... " 461 to 462
New Oomravuttee .... " 420 to 422
Old Compta .... " 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned .... " 530 to 531
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... " 420 to 422
New Varavul .... " 422 to 425
New Khandeish .... " 415 to 420
New Poratchee .... " 440 to 442
New Accote .... " 425 to 427
New Mangalore .... " 438 to 440

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Niger ... " 27 to 28

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight .... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 3 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight .... 2s.
" On demand .... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest on Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 15th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
" " " 4 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" " " 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland / On Ireland } On demand ...1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent ₩ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months's sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0d. "
On Demand .... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight .... frs. 2-56 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2-53 " "
On Demand .... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
" on demand .... }
On Scotland do. .... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. .... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation & negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0 1/16d. "
On demand .... at 2s.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
May 8th 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 11 per cent
On other Securities .... 12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. .... 2s. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Secuirties out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
May 27	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 26 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 27	Neptune Bride	Weatherburn	Havre.
	Sirocco	Berriman	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle,* from Surat.—Lieut. Gardiner and eighty-five natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Black Eagle,* R. C. Bassett, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Star of Brunswick,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Ellen Masters,* for Hongkong.
Ship *Matheran,* for Liverpool.
Ship *H. C. Kidston,* for Calcutta via Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—200 packages Cloves, 245 cwt., Forbes and Co.

Conway.—84 chests Vermillion, 209 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 3 cases Indian Condiments, Ardaseer Furdoonjee Sons & Co.

Mystery.—60 cases Blue Stones, 32 cwt., N. Wasewdewjee; loose Sapanwood, 140 cwt., Runchore Narronjee.

Prince Consort.—44 bales Senna Leaves, 147 cwt. 14 lbs., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Patterson.—54 bags Coffee, 79 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., Leckie and Co.; 222 cases Gum Arabic, 499½ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 797 bags Coffee, 1,219 cwt. Robinson and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lillies.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Virjee Samjee 75 bales Cotton 263 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee.

General Simpson.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 105 bales Cotton 367 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

Broughton Hall.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. C. Cama & Co.; 950 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Numjee Ramjee; 250 bales Cotton 875 cwt., Rennie, Scovell & Co.; 60 bales Cotton 210 cwt., Ruttonjee Amerchund & Co.; 100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy & Co.

Venus.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

British India.—1286 bags Linseed, 1854 cwt., J. N. Wadia's, Sons' & Co.

Albion.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hemraz Rowjee.

Americana.—105 bales Cotton 367½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Ramtoola; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass.

Fleur de Lis.—550 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Ambrose.—43 bales Cotton, 150½ cwt., Pancha Taza; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sudasew Martin.

Forganhall.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Govind Girdhur; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt.: 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Dewjee Woomersy.

Pharamond.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Dinshaw Ruttonjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Sarawak.—535 packages Sursee Seed, 267½ Pestonjee Bazenjee and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Kessowjee Bhuvanjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jayseeram Cursonram; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Grey and Co.

Crescent.—61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Cumall Mohumud.

Henry Moore.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee

Duncarrin.—37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., Frungopalo Agelasto & Co.

John Lyon.—380 bags Linseed, 570 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., J. N. Wadia's, Sons & Co.

South Carolina.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ravagur Coovorgur.

North.—500 bundles Country Gall 250 cwt., Soonderjee Damjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Duke of Wellington.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz.

Henry Fernie.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt. Cullianjee Petamber.

Castilian.—121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Woomedchund Hokumchund; 150½ bales Cotton, 526½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Sam Mandel.—800 Packages Surseeseed, 400 cwt., B. Topun; 102½ bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Ebram Noordin & Co.

Tim Whiffler.—526 bales Cotton, 1,841 cwt., Curson Madewdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Bulwark.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Varesy Mallјee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—460 bales Cotton, 1,610 cwt., Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co.

Euphrates.—23 bales Cotton, 80 cwt., Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalia; 15 casks Gingelly Oil, 64 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Tickumdass Vusunjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, S. Sobhagmull; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 74 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, D. Vusunjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 1 case Europe Umbrellas, 3 dozens, Dinshaw Hirjeebhoy; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jumalbhoy Jairaz; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 11 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Curoondas Hurgovundas; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, [illegible] 100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492 Adelaide, Jardine. April 21
749 Art Union, Morrison. April 10
700 Birkby, Purdy. April 29
750 Chapman, Harland.
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co. March 8
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
1954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co. March 3
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
890 Edendale, McGregor.
810 Gosforth, Shaw.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.
939 Gloriana, Vaile.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy. April 9
1987 Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co. March 1
774 Mahratta, Hickman.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan. May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.
950 Octavia, Bristow. Feb. 14
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co. April 18
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
492 Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co. Feb. 24
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies. Feb. 25
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co. March 21
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce.
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyllie. April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Rogers. April 30
904 Baron Renfrew, Thomas.
639 Barbara. March 24
589 Bon Accord, Campbell. Feb. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
668 Ceinta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. March 6
Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co. March 9
1000 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter. April 20
220 Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming. Feb. 8
647 Grefve Berg, Snellman. Feb. 18
1328 Hahneman, Phillips.
819 Harry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 22
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1017 Negotistor, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co. Feb. 13
1157 Neptune's Car, Kirby. March 27
1034 Old England, Bulman. Feb. 23
982 Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman. April 3
999 Remington, Leisk.
1357 Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. April 25
370 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. April 18
965 Tangier. April 2
1178 Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co. April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 1
903 Blencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1325 Euroclydon, Wright. April 9
1343 Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co. Jan. 21
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
1669 Oriental, Ballard. April 20
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 13
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes.
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle. April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
960 Falkland, Pender.
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. March 8
1246 Sirocco. April 14
705 Southern Rights. March 9
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey. April 19
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950 Highland Light, Crowell. Feb. 16
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson. Feb. 16

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. March 17

FROM MELBOURNE.

1345 Zoboah, Powell. April 16
1235 Tornado.

FROM GALLE.

993 Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie. April 30
La Japan (s).
858 Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.
140 Sonderborg.
Tobin (s).

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1381 Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334 Crusader.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. (put back.)
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.
780 Manlius.

FROM THE CLYDE.

549 City of Edinburg, Soden—Finlay Clark & Co.
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

430 Elizabeth, Caisson—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1001 Maxwell, Jones. Jan. 8
1300 Rangoon.
1340 Royal Family.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Eliza—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
410 Ophir
896 Shen Shah.
620 Hyderee.
804 Joshua.
655 Ally. April 6
679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. March 7
1361 Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co. April 17
Clymene.
Day Dream.
769 India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.
664 Mary Ann.
942 Miriam—Lawrence & Co. April 22
559 Punjaub. April 27
Rohamanee. April 17
Schah Jehan. April 14
938 Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co. March 27

FROM MOULMEIN.

546 Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co. March 19
868 John Kerr—Cohen & Co. March 26
698 Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.
961 Minniehaha,—Morgan.
631 Raritan, Bliss.

FROM MAURITIUS.

450 Admiral Napier, Sharp. May 1
Margaret Blois. April 27

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

850 Clarendon, Dougal. Feb. 20
538 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh. April 18
657 Elinor, Bowden. May 5
364 James Purle, Wilson. March 7
396 Kent, Birch.
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell
615 Loretto, Thomas. Jan. 20
492 Sirocco.
492 Traveller, Fletcher. March 3
699 Westward Ho! Wilkinson. April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

475 Royal Alice, Robinson.

FROM HULL.

550 Sophie, Swellman. Jan. 22

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473 Monitor, James.

FROM CARDIFF.

379 Ganjam, Durand. March 7
790 Surate, Blonet. Feb. 7
419 Versan, LePerdu. Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells. Feb. 7
578 Fortitude, Booth.
450 Jessica, Powell.
489 Nysaas, Hutchison.

FROM MAURITIUS.

552 Cœur de Leon. May 6

BENGAL.

The telegraph of May 18, announced the arrivals of the *Hydaspes,* Froster, from London 20th Feb.; touched at Cape 4th April, and Madras 9th May.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—May 21, H. M. Steamer *Australian,* G. J Neblett, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 27.

Gardiner, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Smith, Lieut. St. G., 18th Royal Irish to join, to Secunderabad.
Hunter, Captain A., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Tarleton, Barrack Master, on duty, to Khandalla.
Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 27TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Brigadier T. Tapp, C. B., being about to proceed to Khandalla this day on duty, all reports and returns to be made during his absence, to Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, the next Senior Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th May 1863.

Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt N. I., is appointed to the Command of the Fortress of Asseerghur, vice James proceeded to Europe.

Captain H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regt. N. I. or Jacob's Rifles, until the return of Captain Wigney.

Corporal Blackwood, of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed Saluting Battery Serjeant at the Presidency and is directed to join.

The following promotions by Her Majesty in the Troops serving in this Command are republished in accordance with General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 3rd February 1862:—

Extract from *London Gazette,* of 17th March 1863.

Lieut Turner Van Straubenzee, to be Second Captain, vice Purvis, dated 22nd February 1863.

Acting Veterinary Surgeon William Albert Russell, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice James Lambert removed to 17th Lancers, dated 24th June 1862.

Extract from *London Gazette,* of 24th March 1863.

[illegible]

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Hurryhur, on the 12th May, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C. W. Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th May, at Surat, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Wm. Turner, Esq., of the P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay, to Jane Susannah, daughter of F. G. Turner, Esq., Torquay, Devonshire, England.—No Cards.

DEATH.

At St. Thome, on the 20th May, Mrs. Rachel Boosch, aged 75 years.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "CHINA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th May.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

A MAIL FOR ZANZIBAR per "SHIP NADER SHAH," will be made and closed at this office, at 5 P.M. on FRIDAY next the 29th instant.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1863.

Full Moon .... Tuesday 2d. 4h. 20.7m. A.M.
Last Quarter .... Monday 8d. 6h. 43.1m. P.M.
New Moon .... Tuesday 16d. 0h. 27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter .... Wednesday 24d. 3h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	28	Uranus sets at 5.28.	5 24	6 30	6 50	7 81	Date 26th May, Time—9h. 1m. 2s.
Fri.	29	Saturn rises at 1.24.	5 23	6 31	7 53	8 24	
Sat.	30	Saturn sets at 1.36.	5 23	6 31	8 51	9 10	
Sun.	31	Trinity Sunday.	5 23	6 32	9 17	9 43	
Mon.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	10 8	10 33	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 23	6 32	10 57	11 30	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.55	5 23	6 33	11 45	0 8	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 28th.—William Pitt born, 1759.—The Telegraphic Cable successfully laid between Suez and Aden, 1859.
Friday 29th.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
Saturday 30th.—General Peace, 1814.
Sunday 31st.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—The Shajehanpore Massacre, 1857.
Monday 1st.—Battle of Arnee, 1782.—Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, 1791.
Tuesday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. Jenner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum, 1,500 persons perished, 1859.
Wednesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 27th May.

From Kurrachee to Lallchund Obauchund, Surat to Dwarka Bhoolla opposite Christian Chapel, Barkote, Broach to Khatow Khimjee, Surat to Mr. Tribbowundass Jeharam, Clerk of Consulting Engineer for Railway, Vingorla to Babla Sowker, Deesa to Monkaishwur Krushnaram, Surat to Pestonjee Cooverjee Bughiwalla near Dhobe Tallow, Ramjee Eduljee Warias house, Nassick to Esubka Ahtar Bhoosar Mahall Surat to Doolub Rugwadass Market Vithulwaddy, Barkote.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 20
AGRA	May 16	LAHORE	May 13
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 22
BANGALORE	May 22	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 9	MEERUT	May 19
CALCUTTA	May 19	OUDH	May 16
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 21	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

THERE is in Calcutta a literary association which meets in the theatre of the Medical College under the name of the Bethune Society. It has existed under various fortunes for a considerable time. Some three years ago or so, it seemed to be on the point of dissolution, when some of its friends had the good sense to call in the aid of Dr. Duff and asked him to accept the presidentship and use what means he thought likely to conduce to its resuscitation. Petty opposition and selfishness had, as usual, its outburst of indignation, but it was soon put down as it ought, and by the influence and tact of the veteran orator a new life seems to have been infused into the society. It has ever since been now and again attracting attention in Calcutta; its meetings are attended by all classes of the community, and it seems to promise ere long to exercise some influence. Native opinion, on a certain class of subjects at least, there finds free vent; and the workings of the native mind is manifested in a way that well deserves observation and careful study,—for it is only when it enunciates itself freely and openly that we can ever hope to learn its characteristics, its natural tendencies, its inherent instincts, and the analogies and contrasts it presents with our own modern Anglo-Saxon type of mind. We do wrong to take it for granted they are alike in every respect. The present mood of the latter, however, is, perhaps, too abhorrent of whatever even savours of *the theoretical,* to feel sufficiently the importance of such a study. Yet it would help more, probably, than any of us are able to realize, to a practical solution of many of those perplexing questions which are constantly recurring in Indian policy, and which we are but too ready to attempt solving from a nineteenth-century English point of view. Our object at present, is not, however, to discuss this subject.

The Press on this side of India, noticed the reception of Dr. Bhau Daji's attack on the Bengalis at the Bethune Society. Our worthy townsman, in his zeal for Progress and Education, perhaps forgot, on that occasion, the prudence that etiquette dictated. Had he possessed more accurate information, and a more intimate acquaintance with those he rebuked, he would have learnt,—no doubt with unfeigned pleasure,—that, though the Bethune School, nor any other female school in Calcutta, can compete in numbers with the girls schools in Bombay,—female education is not represented by such statistics. Private education is well-known in the zenanas, and the ability to read and write their own language is perhaps as common among the females of respectable native families in Calcutta as it is in Bombay. We have been credibly informed that they even contribute to the Bengali periodical literature for the enlightenment of their countrywomen. That literature is well known to be the largest in India. And when the battle of the dialects was being fought, some of the best educated Bengalis declared for the vocabulary of the women against the pedantic Sanscrito-Bengali of the young pandits; and one of them especially helped the cause by the periodical publication of pamphlets and good translations from classic European literature, specially intended for the zenanas, in its own pure and idiomatic dialect. Surely a literature for the women argues them capable of reading at least. Bombay with its female schools, makes more outward show, indeed,—but is it really much in advance in the matter of female education? In the Bethune school the teacher is an English lady;—even the Parsis, with all their wealth, have not made a like provision for their girls, but are content to allow them to be taught to read, in a bawling vulgar tone, by hoarse-throated 'unlady-like' men. But neither is it our object to discuss this subject at present.

About a month ago, an essay or lecture was read, in the usual course, at the Bethune Society by Babú Mohis Chandra Banerjya, on the evil accompaniments of our present system of English Education, which has also been noticed on this side of India as conclusive proof of "the Demoralization of Young Bengal" as compared with all other Indian races. "Mr. Banerjea's lecture," it has been said, with true English contempt for orthography and title,—which the Calcutta Babú must take either as the result of ignorance or as a designed insult in applying the Mlecha "Mr." to one entitled to the respectful "Babú,"—"Mr. Banerjea's lecture," says the *Times of India,* "points, we think, two morals:

1st. The necessity of introducing a law of primogeniture throughout Bengal.
2nd. The necessity of revolutionizing its Settlement.

The Bengalees themselves, with a true instinct of their necessities, are crying out for a law of primogeniture. To human wisdom, no other measure can save the race from extinction." And again,—"The testimony to the demoralization of 'Young Bengal' is so concurrent, that we find it impossible to resist it." Now we wonder how any one could have so far misunderstood the intention of Babú Mohis Chandra's lecture. It was not necessary, surely, to do so, in order to bring in these two pet "morals,"—which, we opine, have no connection with the subject whatever, unless it be a geographical one of some sort. But it evidences unpardonable negligence, if nothing worse, to do so in the face of the statement of the president that "its object was not to demonstrate that English Education, even, as now generally conducted had done no good at all;—as in that case the Lecturer would have been pronouncing sentence of condemnation on himself; or that it was the prolific parent of only unmitigated evils. No! But it was to indicate, by an appeal to indubitable facts that, as it had hitherto, for the most part been carried on, it had failed in producing those ripe and mellow fruits which its sanguine friends had anticipated; while, at the same time, it had caused or occasioned, or, somehow or other, become closely associated with many deplorable evils, which however adscititious or merely incidental to an abnormal transitionary state, seemed to the popular mind naturally and necessarily to spring from it. His grand object was strongly to draw attention to this distressing phenomenon; in order that others might, if possible, devise some timeous and appropriate remedy."

Though not fully reported, we gather that the lecture must have been one of some merit as a pithy composition, abounding in that pointed satire and crushing sarcasm of which the Bengalis are such masters. The Brahmin seems to have spared none who shewed any tendency to make fools of themselves. But, to understand "Young Bengal" aright, we ought to make a distinction, which those who leap to conclusions about "their retreats of Sybarite ease" are too ready to overlook, if, indeed, they are not entirely ignorant of it. There are in Calcutta, if not elsewhere, two classes receiving English education who ought to be kept distinct. The sons of the native aristocracy and of wealthy Zemindars attend the Government schools for a while indeed, but they neither work extra hard, nor attend for long regularly. They give themselves little concern about completing their education to any extent. Why should they? They have *influence,* which is as good as, if not better than, the highest cultivation, for securing Deputy Magistracies and the like, if they wish them. And then they can attract notice at any time by spoutings about "Improvement, Progress and Reform." To such, Babú Mohis Chandra's remarks well apply,—

"True: young men had learnt to quote Shakespear and Milton, Locke and Bacon; they had learnt analyses syntheses, integration and differentiation; they had boldly crossed the *pons assinorum* in the science of gastronomics, and had helped themselves to all descriptions of Assistantships and Deputyships. All this and much more of like kind English Education had done for Bengal; and if spouting and money-making, eating and drinking, were the be-all and end-all of human existence, the conditions of Young Bengal's mission had been fully and completely satisfied."

Yet "these are the men our rulers delight to encourage," says the other class,—and "evidently with a good intention," we have heard them remark, "thinking that, from their birth, they will command greater respect and induce others to follow their noble example!" Hence the point of the lecturer's remarks,—and where men can reason in this way, we do not greatly fear for the extinction of their race,—to see one's faults is absolutely necessary before mending them:—

"When," said the Babu, "a do-nothing and a cannothing Anglified Bengali Babú spouted endowments and aided Schools, Libraries and Dispensaries, Female Education and Widow-remarriage, how often had an observant public been driven, by the meagreness and nothingness of the after-results to scrutinize the causes of such occasional violent paroxysms of philanthropy, and to watch narrowly the official appointments and promotions and honorary distinctions that might happen to be on the *tapis!* When the public voice was unanimous in voting us a corporation of transparent babblers, endeavouring to gain private ends by *probono publico* clap-traps, we must submit to the verdict, however unpalatable it might be to our mighty selves—however incompatible it might appear with the fancied perfection guaranteed by the first examination in Arts? The early Christians were execrated and persecuted by the unbelieving Jews and Gentiles; their leader was mocked and derided by cruel foes, was subjected him to a mock trial and ignominious death. All this is simply matter of history. The man who can deny that Jesus was born and crucified, can deny with equal show of reason, that Charles I. was beheaded, or that Napoleon I. was defeated at Waterloo. Such, then, were the early Christians and such was their leader; yet strange to relate, that handful of illiterate fishermen of Galilee worked the greatest of all miracles ever ascribed to them by their followers;—they converted the Roman Emperors and revolutionized the entire fabric, civil, social and domestic, intellectual, moral and religious, of the then civilized world. But our many attempts at reform or projected reform—what had become of them? they had all failed, miserably failed. Yet why had they failed: and why had Christianity succeeded? The solution of the problem, however apparently difficult, appeared to him to lie in a nut shell. Why had Christianity, he again asked, succeeded? Because the Apostles were downrightly in earnest, sternly honest, inflexibly consistent;—in a word, because the Apostles (to use a vulgar, but expressive term) were no humbugs;—now, from all this they might infer, why their own would-be Reformers, highly educated in English though many of them were, had hitherto so signally failed!"

The Anglified Bengali aristocrats are not always the best class of young men, and they bring discredit on their less noisy and more sensible neighbours. The other class, we have alluded to, consists chiefly of the sons of respectable families in moderate circumstances,—youths who must work, and do work whilst at school, in order to obtain the best education they possibly can, and which,—when fortunate enough to obtain a small scholarship,—they often prosecute with success. Such young men, and there are many of them, are the hope of the nation, and so long as they maintain their character as the working men, and increase in numbers, Bengal will progress in spite of the demoralization of the zemindars and the permanent settlement. These are not what Babú Mohis Chandra ridicules as—"the lavendered and pomatomed Reformer on the sacred banks of the Hooghly, who, in spite of his certificated chemical proficiency permitted the use of cowdung—rotten cowdung—for purposes of purification!"

Among other speakers at the close of the lecture, Babú Grish Chandra Mittra, in a short address declared his conviction that the real want in English Education, as conducted in most of our schools and colleges, was that of *moral instruction.*

Dr. Duff's remarks on the same occasion,—coming, as they do, from a man of the most highly gifted mind, and a practical educationist of more than thirty years experience in the country,—well deserve attention, as bearing on the past and present tendencies of the education sought for, and of that presented by the government. We could have wished to have dwelt on this matter at some length, but for the present refrain in order to let him speak for himself,—

To do the subject anything like justice, Dr. Duff said.

English Education ought to be defined. By that expression was not meant a mere grammatical or philological knowledge of the English language and nothing more. If that were all, it would be absurd to talk of English Education being directly the parent of moral evil or moral good. No! what was meant was, a knowledge of the language itself, and of some portion at least of the literary, philosophic, scientific and other treasures of which it was the greatest existing storehouse. But while it contains so much of what was good, it also contains a great deal of what is evil. If the latter were taught in schools and college that would sufficiently account for many of the mischievous consequences now attributed to English Education. And there was a day when *much that was noxious was taught in many of our Educational seminaries.* But happily, it was not so now. The Calcutta University *had quietly and unobtrusively succeeded in banishing all inferior or injurious English literature and philosophy from all our schools and colleges, throughout the whole of the vast Gangetic valley,* with its seventy or eighty millions of human beings. And he was bound in justice to say that, in all this, the Government had signified its cordial concurrence. What complaint, then, could now be made against the system which still prevails in the great majority of our schools and colleges? It was simply this—that while what was taught *was good enough so far as it went, it did not go far enough.* The system as regarded the *subject matter taught,* and the *predominant object aimed at,* was *radically defective.* As the Lecturer, in one part of his discourse, had justly said, it was unreasonable to expect that a young man, however partially educated in European science, should endorse the ancient belief that eclipses of the sun and moon were occasioned by the devouring monsters Rahu and Ketu; or that the holy city of Benares was situated on the prongs of Shiva's trident, and therefore unaffected by earthquakes; or that it was a religious duty unhesitatingly to prostrate himself before a sinful fellow-man and look unto him as an absolutely infallible guide. This furnished *the real key* to the solutions of the whole problem. The varied truths taught in a course of even secular English Education came into violent collision with varied superstitions and other errors, and tended to demolish them together with the religious basis or divine authority, on which they were once believed to rest, without substituting anything better instead. Thus were the minds of numbers of young men thrown loose from the anchorages of their ancestral faith with its attendant system of moral restraints. And why? Because the purely secular scheme of English Education, under which they were trained, while it did *cast down* could not *build up.* It was *destructive* of moral and religious error, but was not *constructive* of moral and religious truth. Here, here, was *the grand defect* of purely secular English Education, as pursued in most of our schools and colleges—the *want,* namely, of *sound moral and religious instruction.* That was the *want* in English Education which led to many at least of the wretched results so feelingly deplored by the Lecturer—a want, which he was happy to find had already been noticed, in a single pregnant sentence, by the last speaker but one (Babú Grish Chandra Mittra.) And the supply of that want, in some wise, judicious and reasonable way, would be the alone effective and appropriate remedy.

This was a subject which about a quarter of a century ago, he (Dr. Duff) felt himself constrained to press in a series of letters, on the attention of the highest authority in India. In these letters the grand defect now indicated was fully and freely pointed out; and many of the consequences mourned over this night, by anticipation deprecated. To parry the charge, of professional one-sidedness or fanaticism, he then furnished extracts form the published writings of some of the profoundest statesmen in Europe, such as Earl Russel, Baron Flack of Holland, Baron Von-Altenstien of Prussia, Victor Cousin, the celebrated metaphysician and Minister of Instruction for France;—all of whom as wise and sagacious Politicians, declared that the subject of morals and religion was of paramount importance in Education, and ought to form a primary and integral part of it. He quoted a famous utterance of Napoleon the Great, to the effect, that *no society could exist without morals,* and *there could be no sound morals without religion*—that there was no firm or stable bulwark for a state, but what religion constructed; that every school throughout the land, therefore, *ought* to assume the precepts of religion as the *basis* of instruction—since, on this subject, experience had torn the veil from their eyes. He then went on to shew, at length, that, in the soul of man, there were two grand and specifically distinct departments, *the intellectual* and *the moral*—that secular education, by cultivating the former mainly or exclusively, neglected the latter, which was, in many respects, the most important department, as it was the department of all duty—duty to God, and duty to man, and duty to oneself,—that it was thus only a partial, fractional, one-sided, and thoroughly defective culture. In the moral and religious nature of man lay all the active powers and impulses—the desires, the appetites, the inclinations, the passions. To leave that nature uncultivated, therefore, was to allow the desires, appetites and passions to run wild—without restraint, without regulation, without rectification, without control. And what could be expected from indulged passions, unbridled appetites, and uncurbed desires, but a disastrous state of things, like that so graphically pourtrayed by his old friend, the Lecturer? And what could the unrestrained indulgence of these lead to but the wreck alike of soul and body! Even if intellectual culture could be gained under such a system, it could not be long maintained amid the noxious miasmatic influences of a foul and vitiated moral nature. Or, if it could, it would be only to fill the world with monsters similar to that described by Milton at the gates of Hell—all fair and comely above, and hideously serpentine and revolting underneath. Once more, even if moral pollution the natural result of the neglect of proper moral and religious culture could be averted, what would be gained by the exclusive cultivation of man's intellectual powers through the presentation of objects unconnected with morals and religion—objects that are temporal, sensible, worldly, carnal, perishable? It would be to treat man purely as a creature of time and sense—to deal with him on the same tractable animal or beast of burden;—which we wished to rear for some humble, but necessary drudgery;—the highest *end* usually contemplated being the prospect of official employment in the Government service, and the highest *motive,* the ambition or desire to be duly qualified *for it!* In this way our English schools and seminaries would be converted into so many Educational foundries for casting and fabricating so many human machines to weave out the dull monotonous web of mere secular business;—thus beginning with earth and ending with earth—generating for a few short years, vanity and secularity the pride of learning and the pride of place, a delight in riot and sensuous revelry, or an ignoble devotedness to low and sordid mammon worship—all, all the very antipodes of the noble and high souled, the manly and generous, the unselfish and disinterested in character. Of course if man had been destined only to strut his little hour on the stage of time, and then drop into non-existence, it might be enough to attempt to provide, however inadequately, for the interests of time. But, surely, the case was widely different, when reason and revelation alike constrained us to view him, as destined to be an inhabitant of eternity—an inheritor of never-ending bliss or of never-ending woe. Surely, surely, in this only true view of man's destiny, it was an anomalous philanthropy after all that would expend all its energy in the attempt to bedeck and garnish him to play well his part on the stage of time; and then cast him adrift, desolate and forlorn, without shelter and without refuge, on the shoreless ocean of eternity! Let them, then, trust that the magnitude of the evils so vividly pourtrayed that night—evils which if not wholly removeable, were, to a great extent, mitigable—might along with other concurrent causes, tend speedily to open the eyes of all parties—natives and European—rulers and ruled—and constrain them to note and shrink back, with a vehement recoil, from the dark abyss, on the brink of which they were now hovering. Let them not be satisfied with the paltry evasive excuse that moral philosophy was now taught in our higher graduate classes; for moral philosophy as taught there, speculatively and theoretically, was necessarily a branch of abstract metaphysical philosophy rather than the practical instilling and cherishing independence on the divine blessing, of true morals and true religion, both in the soul and in the daily and hourly habits of life. Besides proper moral and religious training, to be of essential service, ought to commence from earliest youth, and not be left till rampant vices had acquired an autocratic ascendancy on the soul. Let them, therefore, hope and trust that the time was not far distant when, in the minds of all, old and young, who received an English Education, there would be sown those seeds of enlightening, purifying, vivifying truth, which should make apparent and cause to be felt the eternal distinctions between right and wrong, order and anarchy, liberty and licentiousness—causing the intellectual and moral darkness which now broods our social landscape to hail the cheering light of a new and better day—and, as brighter ages rolled on in long succession, regenerating the inner springs of thought and feeling, and pouring its living radiance on the whole cycle of the outer life and conduct. He earnestly hoped, therefore, that all present there that night, would unite with him in heartily responding, to the fervent and philanthropic

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

aspirations of one of the most thoughtful and profound of English Poets :

"Oh for the coming of that glorious time.
When, prizing *knowledge* as her noblest wealth
And best protection, this imperial realm,
While she exacts allegiance shall admit
An *obligation* on her part to *teach*
Them who are born to serve her and obey ;
Binding herself by statute to secure
For *all* the children whom her soil maintains,
The *rudiments of letters* ; and to *inform*
The *mind* with *moral* and *religious truth*."

"The enthusiastic cheers," we are told by the *Hurkaru*, "which greeted every statement and illustration of the *grand defect* in English Education, as hitherto conducted in Government and other institutions, viz.—the *want of sound practical, moral and religious instruction*, proved how thoroughly the matter had been apprehended, keenly appreciated and felt by all present."

A Public Meeting was held at Calcutta on Monday the 18th instant, to vote congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Our Calcutta friends do not appear to have made up for their backwardness in giving expression to their loyalty, by anything imposing or remarkable in their way of doing it. One of our Calcutta contemporaries (the Bengal *Hurkaru*) describes the temperature of the enthusiasm on the occasion as being "rather less than two degrees above the freezing point." "Scarce a single military man was present." Of the Civil Servants, "there were here and there a few." "The merchants and tradespeople might have been run off on one's fingers—and there were exactly three ladies present."

Referring to a demonstration of the same character made by the Mussulmans, the *Hurkaru* says "our Mahomedan fellow-citizens have stolen a march upon us—at least as far as words go," and bears testimony "to the progress of liberal and enlightened sentiments among the respectable classes of Mussulman residents" in Calcutta.

From an article extracted from the *Sindian* in another part of our paper, we much regret to find our worthy contemporary giving a personal turn to the few remarks we made on a paragraph taken from him, announcing the completion of the *Mekran Coast Telegraph* between Kurrachee and Gwader. We beg to assure him that our remarks had no reference whatever to Mr. Walton or any other person engaged in the execution of the work. We do not know the gentleman, whose name our contemporary mentions, but are quite willing to believe on his testimony that Mr. Walton thoroughly deserves all the praise that has been bestowed on him. But this is not the point ; our remarks were intended to apply to the dilatory proceedings of Government in the matter—not to the executants carrying out the work ; which we make no doubt they do satisfactorily in conformity with the instructions they receive.

The Calcutta papers announce the formation, at Meerut, of a Cotton Press Company, to be called the *Meerut Cotton Pressing Company*. The operations of the Company, it is said are, in the first instance, to be confined to Meerut, but with the view ultimately of being extended over the whole of the North-West Provinces.

The want of facilities for pressing cotton has been long felt in that quarter, and sanguine expectations are formed of the benefits to be derived from the Company just formed.

The *Athenæum* says "Mr. Layard has received intelligence that Messrs. Speke and Grant have arrived at Khartoum in Upper Egypt. The news comes by telegram from Alexandria, and is provokingly brief. We know, however, that these enterprising travellers started from Zanzibar on an exploring expedition ; their course has consequently been through eastern and central Africa to Khartoum ; and it is highly probable that they will be able to tell us, when they come home, the mystery of the Nile."

COLONEL KENNEDY'S REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE WORKS AT SEDASHEGUR.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 17, dated 8th Jan 1863,

Read the following letter, No. 3418, dated 22nd December 1862, from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

I have the honour to report that I have inspected the road in progress from Beitkool to near Ankola, and also from the latter point to Iddagoonjee, the top of the Arbyle Ghaut.

2. The road between Beitkool and the point near Ankola is a new line ; from near Ankola to Iddagoonjee the work now to be done consists of the completion of a partially finished road commenced some years since.

3. I will speak of these portions separately.

* * * * * * * * *

5. You are aware that cart communication was made practicable last season by a road, on a narrow trace, from the point near Ankola to Beitkool ; this road passes over the Hyderghur Ghaut. The passage over the Hyderghur Ghaut (a saddle of some 700 feet of elevation) was, however, considered only a temporary arrangement. The ghaut had several years since been nearly opened out to 12 feet, and as it could be completed to that width quicker than a new road or a better line could be constructed, it was adopted for last year's use only.

6. The road now in progress does not force the traffic over such high levels, and is shorter. It was selected by Colonel Turner during his visit to North Canara last year, and ordered to be adopted as the permanent line. In distinction, it is called the Bhinghy Bay line, and, as it will be observed, it joins the Hyderghur Ghaut road at Amudully, south of which point the line is common to both.

7. I shall now speak only of the Bhinghy Bay line.

8. Leaving Beitkool, the road, starting from the head of the cove, crosses a saddle of inconsiderable elevation, over which it is cut to full width and nearly completed.

9. Bhinghy Bay has then to be crossed by an embankment through rice fields. This embankment is in progress, and on it about 350 coolies were employed at the date of my visit ; more labour is, however, wanted, and I trust will soon be forthcoming.

10. South of Bhinghy Bay a second range of hills of no great height is crossed, and this part on which occurs the greatest quantity of rock on the whole line is now in vigorous progress. The 3rd company of sappers and miners and 1,200 coolies are at work at it, and this force will soon clear it out.

11. Passing this saddle the low land is attained, and the road is thenceforward as far as Amudully nearly on a dead level, and through rice fields. Over this part a 12 feet slightly embanked road already exists ; a portion of the old coast line executed many years since, by, I believe, the Revenue Department. This line, which is as nearly direct and level as possible, will be generally adhered to ; thus saving labour, and, what is of more consequence, diminishing the amount of valuable land to be taken up.

12. On this part there are numerous small irrigation channels required, but very little natural drainage has to be provided for. Over the most considerable stream a brick bridge already exists, which, though narrow and awkwardly placed, will serve till a better crossing can be provided for.

13. The line here has been staked out, but work on it has not yet been commenced for want of sufficient labour ; but arrangements will, I trust, shortly be made for pushing it forward, and for procuring the requisite number of carts to bring the surface material from the neighbouring hills. It is here, however, that the greatest difficulty in respect to opening the whole line may be expected. With fresh drafts of prisoners, however, and increased exertion to get more coolies, as well as by sending those now employed to this part on the completion of the work on which they are at present engaged, I hope and think the executive engineer will be able to complete this section sufficiently early to be of use for this season's traffic.

14. Should be from any cause be prevented from doing so, it is a fortunate circumstance that the unfinished part will lie north of the Hyderghur Ghaut Junction, and that this branch can, therefore, be made available for communicating with Beitkool.

15. South of Amudully to the Bellikery river, the 2d company of sappers and miners, and about 1,000 coolies are now employed, and will, I trust, finish the work, which is mostly over hilly ground and in siding section, in a month, and they can then be transferred to the northern part of the line.

16. The Bellikerry river is the only stream of any importance which intersects the road. It is 240 feet wide, has a hard bottom (shingle,) and is perfectly fordable at half tide at ordinary springs ; it has 3½ feet of water in it, and at low tide only about 9 inches.

17. On my visit to this ford, I took borings of the bed to enable me to determine the description of bridge most applicable to the case, and I have ordered the erection of a timber bridge on piles. This, I hope, will be ready in three months from hence ; at least I can see no reason why it should not. In the meantime, and until the river fills in the monsoon, there is no impediment whatever for laden carts at the crossing.

18. From the Bellikerry ford to the junction with the Ankola line the road has been completed with drains except at one inconsiderable nullah, and with moorum surface ; this part has been very well done.

19. The total length of the line is about 18 miles, of which about six miles are over hilly ground, and 12 miles over level land, mostly rice fields. Twelve miles have been completed or are in progress, and six miles have yet to be taken in hand. On the whole distance, two companies of sappers and about 2,200 coolies were working when I passed along, and I hope there will shortly in addition to this be 700 convicts, numerous carts, and a considerable reinforcement of coolies. With this force the whole ought to be finished at least as soon as the Manchester Cotton Company, or Messrs Nicol & Co., are prepared to receive cotton at Beitkool.

20 The road from Ankola to the top of the Arbyle Ghaut was constructed some years since, and is a very good fair-weather road as far as the village of Houmbulibyle, or for a distance of 15 miles from the junction of the new road to Beitkool. Up to this village there is no made surface and few drainage works ; the line is merely cleared

21. On this part one considerable river and several formidable nullahs are met with, over which I have directed the executive engineer to lose no time in throwing timber bridges. At the smaller streams a good deal of material has been collected, which I have ordered to be used up into drains and small bridges. I have also instructed Captain Baker to get a surface on some of the worst parts as soon as he can.

22. On this section a few masons and about 100 coolies are now at work. The prevalence of fever has prevented the collection of a large party, but I hope this force will be largely increased shortly.

23. From the junction with the Coomta road the line is, generally speaking, in very fair order, and quite capable of carrying a considerable traffic. Nearly all the nullahs are bridged. Perhaps the worst part is the ghaut itself, which towards the bottom, is without a surface and soft ; it has, however, the easiest ascent I have seen along the western range ; true it has here and there gradients of 1 and 16, but in other parts they are less ; in places it is nearly level, and there are even counterslopes. It follows the crest of a long spur the whole way, and crosses little or no drainage ; and on it there is very little earth, and no rock cutting.

24. Captain Baker has been making great efforts to procure coolies from Coondapoor and the south for the improvement of the Arbyle line, but as yet with very partial success. Two parties of 50 men each only started for the work ; of one party only 14 men arrived, the rest having returned, owing to the reports of fever that met them on the road ; the other arrived with nearly the full strength ; but I very much fear that it has, within the last few days, deserted. Such difficulties are very trying to the executive officer. 1,000 men for a month would do all that is needed to the line ; and I still hope that this number may be collected. If not, though the road will not be as convenient as it might be, it will still be easily passable in the dry season.

25. I have now taken my laden carts down the Kyga Ghaut to the head of the navigation of the Kallee Nuddee, and I have brought them up from Beitkool by the Arbyle line, without difficulty and without assistance of any kind on either route. The carts have travelled, generally speaking, on dark nights ; and the facts I report will give a good general idea of both approaches as they now are, and previous to the improvements we hope to make and are making

26. I have not troubled you with copies of my instructions to Captain Baker in reference to this line, or to the Sedashegar harbour works, they have been given in many and some voluminous letters which you would probably have neither time nor inclination to read through.

Resolution of Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy to be informed that Government are gratified by the receipt of this report, and that they consider great credit due to him and to Captain Baker for the exertions they have made. The Governor in Council sympathises with the disappointment they must feel at the delay caused by the unlooked-for sickness ; but this was an unavoidable obstacle, and it is to be hoped will disappear as the season advances.

2. The Hydurghur branch should be kept in order as a permanent branch of much local value, even when superseded as a main line by the road, *viâ* Bhinghy Bay.

To the Chief Engineer at the Presidency.

(With reference to his Memo No, 1850 of 26th December 1862.)

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SEDASHEGUR ON THE COMPLAINTS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY.

From Dr. G. F. Forbes, Superintendent of Sedashegar, North Canara, to Captain E. Holland, Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Government Despatch, No. 19, dated India Office, London, 13th November 1862, and bearing your endorsement, No. 6437, of the 19th instant, for my immediate report. In reply, I beg to state, first, with regard to the company's complaint that "they have suffered considerable pecuniary loss by reason of works not being completed by the time that they had been led to expect that they would be available for conveying cotton to the site of their presses," &c.

2. Before cotton can be pressed, the presses must be set up. This is the work of the company, and though they have now been there upwards of eight months, as I can testify from having visited the spot yesterday, even the foundations of the building which are to hold the presses have not yet been commenced upon, although they have obtained their land, and have their materials on the spot. If all the cotton of Dharwar was now at their doors, they could neither press, nor export, a single bale of it, and all the Public Works required for conveyance of cotton from the interior to the port are likely to be ready long before the company can be prepared to receive any ; to say, therefore, that they have suffered pecuniary loss from the cause mentioned is entirely out of the question.

3. They state that "having sent out presses to Sedashegar at great expense, they could not for some time land them for want of a pier." Their first vessel, the "Seringapatam," arrived at Sedashegar on the 6th of May last ; at daylight next morning, as the records of the company will show, boats were sent alongside, and from that time forward, until the whole of the cargo was landed, the unloading of it went on as quickly as the crew could deliver it over the side ; to say, therefore, that they could not for some time land their presses for want of a pier is simply untrue.

4. The company's engineer and manager, Mr. Fleming, having expressed himself unable to make the necessary preparations for landing the ship's cargo, I was asked, as a special favour towards the company, to undertake that duty, and before the arrival of their vessel I had prepared a convenient landing place, which was provided (from the Government stores) with a tramway, cranes, and shears, and also with sheds for the protection of the stores. It is true that this work was done at the company's expense, but the cost was something very trifling.

5. Besides the above work, which I calculate may have cost about 60*l*. or 70*l*. at the outside the company have, since the monsoon, constructed a small jetty contiguous to their own ground at a spot where Government never contemplated building a pier, which is entirely useless to any one but themselves, and which they would have built for their own convenience, whether the Government pier had been ready or not. The cost of this erection cannot have exceeded 100*l*.

6. From the date above-mentioned, at which the first company's vessel arrived at Sedashegar, it will be seen that the season was very advanced, but up to that time the company had made no preparation whatsoever towards providing shelter for their stores and machinery upon their own land (obtained a year ago), though their agent had been out for several months and might with the greatest ease have done so. Accordingly when I undertook the duty I had no such preparation to fall back upon, and with the prospect of the immediate approach of the rains it became expedient that I should avail myself of the spot most conveniently situated, towards enabling me to carry out the unloading of the vessel. Had the company's store sheds upon their own land been ready before the ship arrived, I should have been saved a great deal of trouble, and the whole of the ship's cargo could have been placed in them, instead of the spot which I was obliged to select. —I have, &c. G. F. Forbes, Superintendent of Sedashegar.

Camp Belikery, 29th December 1862.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Galle, 25th May 6-5 p.m.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia.

LOCAL.

A Mail for Zanzibar per ship *Nadershah*, will be made up and closed at the Post Office to-morrow at five p. m.

Case for the Sessions.—Three Hindoos, named Babia Gopall, Pandoo Bickajee, and Suddoo Wittoo, were yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Sessions in the High Court for theft on the 6th instant of property of the value of one hundred and fifty-three rupees and four annas, from the house of one Hormusjee Pestonjee who is employed as a night guard by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Railway Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred at the Kirdee railway station on Tuesday morning last by which an unfortunate native shoemaker lost his life. It appears that the Railway officials are in nowise to blame, and the deceased owes his death entirely to his own carelessness, as he lay down behind a waggon standing on the line at the station and went to sleep, and apparently whilst asleep threw his left arm across the rail, and on the arrival of a local goods train from Kassara at Kirdee, it moved up a little, and in doing so, buffed up against the waggon which was propelled a little way on the line, running over the poor man's arm, which lay across the rail, crushing and mangling it to a fearful extent quite close to the shoulder, and that side of the chest likewise ; when he was picked up life was quite extinct.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain R Curling, which leaves our harbour for China, &c. tomorrow at 9 a.m., carries on board one thousand six hundred and seventy three and a-half chests of Malwa Opium and the following passengers.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee ; Mr. Visram Thaver ; Mr. J. Macreath ; Lieut. Hartigan and native servant ; Mr. Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Mowrawalla ; and Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee.

For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

For Melbourne.—Mr. G. E. Bain ; Mr. Thomas Mahoney ; and Mr. Daniel Crean.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 26th May 1863.

Broach.—Scattered clouds ; S. W. Light.
Bulsar.—Cloudy and rainy.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Hot and partially clouded. N. W. Light.
Kolapore.—Fair N. W. moderate.
Kurrachee.—Cloudy. Westerly winds.
Madras.—Fine S. W. Thermometer 86.
Paumben.—Fine moderate southerly winds. Ther. 89
Surat.—Cloudy and sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—May 27, 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Mr. Fretwell.—Mr. Vanse Fretwell appeared this day to answer the charge brought against him by Messrs. S. Burstall & Co., and asked for a postponement of the case on the ground of the bad state of his health. He produced a medical certificate shewing that he was sick and unable to attend the Court for such a purpose as required any detention. Mr. Verral, on behalf of Messrs. Burstall & Co., said his clients were not anxious to press the charge against Mr. Fretwell, provided that gentleman rendered an account and restored the money entrusted to him for the purchase of seed ; otherwise they would proceed with the prosecution. The Magistrate ordered the case to stand over until to-morrow (Thursday), when Mr. Fretwell is expected to be in a fit state of health to proceed with the case. Mr. Fretwell said that he was ready and willing to render an account, and that he had been so all along but he demanded redress for the slur cast on his character by the prosecutors having brought a criminal charge against him. His Worship told Mr. Fretwell to reserve any statement he had to make until the case came up again and in the meantime to take legal advice.

Refusing to do Duty.—Robert McGer, seaman of the ship *Sam Mendel*, was charged with disobedience of orders. The prisoner was an able seaman, and he was brought on board from the jail on Sunday on the expiration of the sentence on a previous conviction of a similar offence. On Monday morning he again refused to do duty, assigning no reason for such conduct. The Magistrate sentenced him to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, or until such time as the ship sails if within that period when he is to be sent on board.

Thomas Lookart and two other seamen of the ship *Black Eagle*, were also convicted of disobedience of orders in refusing to do duty. Prisoners pleaded guilty and refused to return to duty. They were severally sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Joseph Martindale, seaman of the ship *Tythonis*, was charged with a similar offence. He expressed his willingness to go to duty. The Captain stated that prisoner was brought on board from the jail on Tuesday evening and yesterday morning he again refused to go to duty. The prisoner asked for liberty to go on shore and ten rupees, which were not given to him. He was a nuisance on board, and the Captain wished to get rid of him, as the ship was ready to sail for Calcutta. Prisoner in defence said, he did not refuse to do duty, and he was willing to go on board ; he urged that he had no money to provide himself with clothes for the approaching monsoon. His Worship said the Captain could not get rid of a man and leave him adrift on shore only because he was disagreeable on board ; and as there was no proof of refusal of duty, His Worship ordered the prisoner to be sent on board.

Edward O'Conner, seaman of the ship *Glee Maiden*, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of orders. The prisoner had been ordered on Sunday last to take a broom and sweep the deck, but he refused to do it, saying that there were three boys there to do it. On Monday he asked to go to his work, but was not allowed to do so. He was willing to go to his duty. His Worship ordered him to forfeit two days' wages and to be sent on board.

Theft.—Luxumon Hurry, was charged with stealing three shirts and two towels, the property of Captain J. F. Berthon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General. The prisoner was a servant of the prosecutor, and was entrusted with the charge of the clothes. On Monday last, prosecutor missed three shirts and two towels, and he called upon the prisoner to produce them. Prisoner would not do so, but on being threatened, he confessed to having stolen the articles which he said he had given to Lieutenant Murray's servant who has since gone to Kurrachee. A policeman was sent for, and prisoner was given in custody on the charge of stealing the shirts and towels ; prisoner admitted the theft to the policeman. His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—27th May.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Suspected by the Police.—Babajee Esoo, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Govind Dhackoo, Police constable No. 1079, charged with having in his possession forty pieces of cloth, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from time to time, from the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company at Tardeo, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

From the evidence of Govind Dhackoo it appeared, that the prisoner was employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, at Tardeo. Yesterday morning at about five o'clock, while he was in the factory yard, he observed the prisoner passing from the direction of his house, and carrying on his head the box produced in Court. He stopped the prisoner, and examined the contents of the box, and found that it contained small pieces of cloth. The police peon reported the matter to Mr. Brown, Superintendent of the Company, and the prisoner was then made over to the police. The prisoner could not account satisfactorily as to how the alleged pieces of cloth came into his possession.

Mr. Brown, the Weaving Manager of the Company stated, that yesterday morning the prisoner was brought to him with the box containing the pieces of cloth. There were forty pieces of cloth which witness identified as belonging to the Company.

The prisoner stated in defence that he bought the pieces of cloth.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the charge against the prisoner was quite clear, and therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Cheating.—The following information was yesterday laid before the Magistrate :

Mr. W. B. Johnston deposed,—I am contractor for the building of the Victoria and Albert Museum at Chinchpoogly. On the twenty-ninth of April last I engaged two men named Rowallo Ettoba and Succaram Bapoo to work for me as masons at that work. I advanced to each the sum of twenty rupees, for which they gave me a receipt, they did not go to work. They took permission from me to go to Chowke for their families, and promised to be back in a day or two. They have not up to this time returned, and I have ascertained that they are now at Poona. I charge them with cheating me out of the said sum of money, and beg that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The prisoners referred to in the above information were brought up and placed at the bar, when Mr. Johnston identified them. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation.

Theft.—Another information was laid yesterday before His Worship.

Mr. W. G. Gray stated,—I am an Engineer and reside at Byculla. On Saturday the fourteenth instant, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, I went to Burjorjee's Tavern, in Duncan Road, with a man named Dyer. I got a glass of spirits at the bar, and feeling ill, I lay down in a side room upon a cot, and fell asleep. I then had in my right hand waistcoat pocket a silver hunting lever watch with a gold chain guard round my neck. The chain was passed through a button hole in my waistcoat to the watch in my pocket. I also had a gold ring on the little finger on my left hand. I woke up at nine or ten o'clock at night and missed the watch, chain and ring. The said Dyer was not in the house. On the following day I gave information to the police of the theft. From information I have received, I have reason to believe that the said articles were taken from my person by the said Dyer. I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The above information was materially corroborated by the following two persons.

Charles Emmet stated,—I attend the bar at Burjorjee's Tavern on Duncan Road. On Saturday week the 16th May between five and six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Gray came there with another man whose name I have ascertained to be Dyer. Mr. Gray was intoxicated, but Dyer was perfectly sober. They went upstairs, passed the bar, and into another room close to the bar. Dyer stopped at the bar, and took a glass of brandy into the room where Mr. Gray had gone. I could see into that room from the extreme end of the bar. I saw Mr. Gray lie down upon a cot. I saw Dyer sit on the cot, and he was talking to Mr. Gray for some time, and then Dyer returned to the bar, and drank three or four glasses of brandy himself. He did not pay for them. He said that his friend would settle for them, meaning Mr. Gray. He remained about an hour and a half at the bar. He talked about watches, and said, that his friend Mr. Gray, had a valuable silver lever watch and gold chain. I told Dyer that I could not allow Mr. Gray to lie there with it, and I desired Dyer to take it off his person, and leave it behind the bar for safe keeping. He went to the room where Mr. Gray was lying, and returned to the bar with a silver watch and chain, which he said belonged to Mr. Gray. I desired him to leave them at the bar to be given to Mr. Gray when he got up. Dyer refused to leave them and said that he and Mr. Gray were living in one Bungalow, and were going to work together, and he would keep the watch and chain. Dyer had a watch and chain of his own. He took both watches away, saying that he would get leave, and come back at half-past nine o'clock. Before Dyer went out, I roused Mr. Gray, and told him that Dyer was taking away his watch and chain. I told him twice, Mr. Gray seemed sensible and said "it is all right." On the following morning, Sunday, about half-past five o'clock, I saw Mr. Gray. He said that he had lost his watch and chain.

Michael Sloane, a seaman, corroborated the statement of the last witness.

The Magistrate said that on the above evidence, he would not be justified in granting a warrant.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LIGHTING AND PILOTAGE OF BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[Concluded from our number of yesterday.]

To Major W. L. Merewether,
Acting Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Bombay.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 580 dated 14th July 1862, containing the Resolution of Government on the general question of Lighting the Harbour, Pilotage, &c.

The Committee have read with attention the letter of Captain Barker, No. 129 of 1860, dated 18th June, and are confirmed in their opinion of the great desirability of a Commission being appointed to consider the whole question ; they are of opinion that an efficient Commission might be constituted as follows, viz :—

The Senior Naval Officer in the Port.
Master Attendant.
Commissioner of Customs.
Two nominees of the Chamber.
Two Captains of Merchant Ships or men of large experience, formerly in that capacity.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. Brooke, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th August 1862.

NOTIFICATION.—Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1862.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Commission to consider and report on the subject which will be communicated to them by the Acting Secretary to Government, Marine Department. The Commission will assemble at such time and place as the President may appoint :—

Captain J. Young, C.B., President,
The Commissioner of Customs,
The Master Attendant, and
Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle.

The following gentlemen are requested to serve as members of the Commission :—

R. Hannay, Esq., J. Farrar, Esq., W. Johns, Esq., and J. Dixon, Esq.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1862.

To Catain J. Young, C.B.,

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a Notification appointing a Commission of which you are appointed President. The subject for the consideration of the Commission will be to consider and report on the Lighting of the Bombay Harbour and to suggest any improvement in the Beacons or Buoys which mark the danger thereof.

2. Plans for improvement by Captain Barker and Mr. Kennely, are submitted herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

3. I am at the same time desired to request that the Commission will fully consult Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle on all questions of a purely Engineering nature.—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1862.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce No. 149 dated 4th December 1862.

Recommends, that the Commission appointed to consider and report on the Lighting of the Bombay Harbour and to suggest improvements in the Beacons or Buoys, which mark the danger, be also called upon to report upon the inefficiency or otherwise of the existing Pilot Establishment, the Committee of the Chamber being of opinion that the report of the Commission would be incomplete if this important subject were ignored, and that any inefficiency of the Pilot Establishment must have a very prejudicial effect on the shipping trade of the Port.

Resolution.—The Commission to be requested to report accordingly.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To The Chamber of Commerce.
Captain J. Young, C.B., Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1862.

To A. Grant, Esq.,
Agent for Lloyds.

Sir,—A Commission having been appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting on the subject of Lighting the Bombay Harbour, and suggesting any improvement in the Beacons or Buoys which mark the danger thereof, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council being desirous that this Commission should have the benefit of your experience in connection with the Navigation of this Port, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to sit as a member of the Commission.—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

To Major W. L. Merewether, C.B.,
Secretary to Government. (Marine Department.)

Sir,—We have the honor to forward the following Report on the Lighting of Bombay Harbour and suggestions for the improvement of the Beacons and Buoys which mark the dangers thereof.

We have to recommend the following arrangements being carried out :—

1st. That the Light House on Colaba,
The Outer and Inner Light Ships, and
The Dolphin Rock Light House be continued in their present position.

2nd. That a Revolving Light of the first class be substituted in the Colaba Light House for the Light at presented exhibited, which is only a third class Light.

3rd. That plate glass be fitted to the Dolphin Rock Light House in place of the ordinary window glass now in use there, the color to be continued the same as at present, viz : Green.

4th. In addition to the above which constitute the whole of the Lights now exhibited, we suggest the erection on the northern part of the Island of Kennery of two square Light Houses, each 80 feet above the summit of the Island and about 180 feet above the Sea, each Light House to display from sunset to sunrise a bright fixed light of the first class. The Light Houses to be 130 yards apart and connected with a wall 20 feet high. The Light Houses and the wall to be painted in alternate red and white bands, each band 10 feet wide. The Light Houses to be north and south of each other.

5th. Our object in recommending the erection of these two Light Houses displaying bright fixed lights, is to prevent their being mistaken for either the Colaba Light House, which displays a bright revolving light, or the outer Light ship which displays a single fixed bright light. The connecting walls and painted bands will form a Beacon to enable the Mariner in the day time to determine at once that it is the Island of Kennery which he sees ; with this addition to the present Lights we are of opinion that the Harbour will be well and sufficiently lighted.

6th. We suggest that two Buoys in addition to those now in use be placed one on the north west and the other on the south west extreme of Caranja Shoal, the Buoys to be painted black, the north west Buoy to have the letters $\frac{C}{N}$ (Caranja North) and the South west Buoy the letters $\frac{C}{S}$ (Caranja South). The letters to be white, to distinguish them from the other Buoys in the Harbour.

7th. With reference to Government Resolution, No. 1102 dated 15th December 1862, directing us to report on the efficiency or otherwise of the Pilot Establishment for the Harbour, we suggest that a Board be appointed by Government to consist of five persons, of whom one to be the Commissioner of Customs, who should be ex-Officio President of the Board. Two to be persons possessed of good practical knowledge of Marine matters, the fourth to be one of the Firm acting as Lloyds' Agent in Bombay, and the 5th a gentleman to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce to represent the Mercantile Community. The Board to have full power to make and alter all regulations for the efficient discharge of all duties connected with the Pilot Establishment as well as the control of the Port Fund, provided that such regulations shall first have been submitted to, and obtained the sanction of Government, and that the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port be the executive and responsible officer for carrying out the regulations of the said Board.

8th. As the question of Pilotage will form a part of the Harbour management and will come under the consideration of the proposed Board, and as the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce express themselves perfectly satisfied, if this Board be appointed to represent their interests as large payers of Port and Pilotage dues, we do not consider that much good would be derived from summoning and examining witnesses ; we therefore defer doing so until the sentiments of Government on the subject are communicated to us.—We have the honor to be, &c.

J. Young, Captain, I. N., President.
G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs.
R. Hannay.
A. DeLisle, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.
W. C. Barker, retired Captain, I. N., Master Attendant.
A. Grant, Agent to Lloyds.
W. Johns.
John Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyds.
J. Farrar.

N.B.—The President adds this note to record that Captain Barker, Master Attendant, signs the report on the understanding only that a separate minute by him, dated the 28th instant, is appended, which is accordingly done with supplemental remarks thereon by the other Members of the Commission.

J. Young, Captain, I. N.,
President.

Minute by Captain Barker.

I am of opinion that the whole proceedings of the Commission should be laid before Government.

I submit that sufficient reasons are not shewn for the rejection of my propositions 1 and 2 for lighting up the entrance to the Harbour, supported as the said propositions are by so large a majority of nautical and experienced men, as shewn in the proceedings of the second day's meeting and noted below :—

In favour of Captain Barker's propositions.

No. 1 Red Light on Kennery Island............. 38
No. 2 Light House on the extreme end of South West Prong 50
No. 3 Retaining both Light vessels in their present position 35

With reference to my proposition No. 3 "as to whether or not the Light Vessels should be retained in their present positions", there can be no doubt that it would be highly advantageous to the shipping interests to retain them.

I would submit with due deference that the Commission have not complied with the instructions of Government as contained in Resolution, No. 1102, Marine Department, 18th December 1862, inasmuch as "in inefficiency or otherwise of the existing Pilot Establishment" has not been enquired into or reported upon.

It cannot be supposed that any one would be selected for the important post of Master Attendant and Conservator of this great commercial Port, without being duly qualified and competent to carry out the onerous duties laid down in Act XXII. of 1855 passed by the Legislative Council of India, and therefore if it is necessary to have a Board, the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port should be a member thereof.

The Port Officer at Kurrachee has been recently appointed (vide Government General Order, Marine Department, No. 157 dated 1st November 1862,) Master Attendant of that Port and Commissioner in the Marine Department.

The Master Attendant and Conservator of the important commercial Port of Bombay ought not surely to be placed in an inferior position.

I am willing to submit to the opinion of the majority of the Commission, that it is not necessary to forward the detailed proceedings of each day, provided this "Minute" be forwarded with the report.

W. C. Barker,
Retired Captain, I. N.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 28th January 1863.

Minute of the majority of the Commission on the Lighting of Bombay Harbour, on the objections stated by Captain Barker to the report of the Commission in its present shape.

1. Captain Barker submits that sufficient reasons are not shewn for the rejection of his propositions 1 and 2 for Lighting up the entrance of the Harbour, and states that these propositions are supported by a large majority of nautical and experienced men. The question was fully discussed during the sittings of the Commission, and Captain Barker then readily added his own vote on the subject to those of the other members. His dissent at the present time, therefore, requires explanation, as well as his change of views in other respects since the sittings terminated.

2. The removal of the present Light House at Colaba, or rather the substitution for it of one on the Prongs, was negatived by the Commission, Captain Barker included, for the following reasons :—

1stly.—It is unnecessary—the outer Light-Ship which is recommended to be retained in its present position, is quite sufficient to prevent ships running upon the Prongs.

2ndly.—If the Light House is removed to the low water mark of the Prongs, it will still be at a considerable distance from the extreme point of the danger it is intended to indicate.

3rdly.—The proposed Light Houses on Kennery, *which under any circumstances are indispensable*, and the retention of the outer Light in its present position will, with the existing Light House at Colaba, amply and safely define the entrance into the harbour ; and, such being the case, it was held to be unwise to move to another, and a new spot, a long established and well known Light, not to speak of the enormous expense which would, in the opinion of the Commission, be thus needlessly entailed upon Government by the removal of the present Colaba Light House to the site proposed by Captain Barker.

3. Captain Barker agrees with the other members of the Commission as to the retention of the outer and inner Light Ships and of the Dolphin Rock Light House in their present position.

4. Captain Barker submits that the Commission have not complied with the instructions of Government, as contained in Resolution, No. 1102. The Commission in their Report have given their reasons for this, and it will rest with Government to determine whether the enquiry ordered shall still be carried out.

5. Captain Barker submits that the Master Attendent should be a member of the proposed Board for making and altering regulations for the efficient discharge of Port and Pilot duties. The majority of the Commission are of opinion that it is not desirable the Master Attendant should be both a member of the Board as well as the executive and responsible officer for carrying out their regulations and instructions. The Board will always hope that the Officer so appointed by Government will retain their confidence—if so, he will invariably receive their support and the Board will not fail to seek his advice and assistance on every requisite occasion.

6. The detailed proceedings of the Commission are available if Government desire to peruse them.

7. Captain Barker, during the Commission's proceedings, admitted the surperior advantage of a double light on Kennery over a fixed red light, but now again starts his previous opinion that a double light is unnecessary, and that a single red or bright light would be more suitable. To this the majority of the Commission have to urge that the object of having a double Light House on Kennery is to enable the Mariner *by day* or *by night* to determine at once that it is the Island of Kennery which he sees—this the *double Beacon* will ensure by day and the *double Light* by night, and there will be no possibility of the Light Houses on Kennery being mistaken for the single one at Colaba ; a Beacon exact in size and form with that of the Colaba Light House was erected on Kennery in 1852, and at the very commencement of the first monsoon it led to the wreck of the ship *Christian* and was blown down by order of Government to prevent further disasters. This the majority of the Commission consider a sufficient commentary on any renewed proposition for a single Light House on Kennery.

8. On the subject of a single Red light on Kenner having, as Captain Barker states, been supported by a large majority of nautical and experienced men, the other members of the Commission have only to add that the proposal for a double fixed light on Kennery was not circulated for opinions in the harbour or elsewhere ; the Commission did not consider it necessary to circulate it, and had they done so, they have no doubt the proposition would have taken precedence in public opinion of all those noticed by the Master Attendant.

J. Young, Captain, I. N., *President.*
G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs.
R. Hannay.
A. Grant, Agent to Lloyds.
W. Johns.
J. Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyds.
A. De Lisle, Lieutenant Colonel, R.E.
J. Farrar.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1863.

To Captain J. W. Young, C.B., India Navy.
President and Members of the Commission on the Lighting of Bombay Harbour, &c.

Sirs,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of, and to convey to you the thanks of His Excellency in Council for your letter dated the 31st ultimo, and to request that you will have the goodness to report whether you consider substitution of a Light House on the Prongs for the one at Colaba objectionable in itself, or merely not worth the expense.

His Excellency in Council also requests to be favored more fully, with the grounds on which you consider it objectionable that the Master Attendant should have a seat at the Board, proposed in the 7th para of your letter.—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1863.

To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you the accompaning copies of a letter from the Commission appointed to report on the Lighting of the Bombay Harbour, &c. and of its accompaniments and to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be informed whether the Chamber of Commerce concur in the opinions expressed by the Commission.—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 20 of 1863.

To Major W. L. Merewether, C. B.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 25th February 1863.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 155 of 1863, dated 14th February.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having carefully considered the Report on the Lighting of the Bombay Harbour, &c. concur in the opinions expressed by the Commission.

They consider that with a double Light on Kennery, and the present Light House at Colaba, made one of the first class, it would be unnecessary, as well as unadvisable, to remove the present old established Light.

The proposal for a Harbour Board originated with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, they consider that a Board such as the one proposed would strengthen the hands of the Master Attendant, but they are of opinion that it would be far from desirable to have the executive officer a member of the Board sitting as it were in judgment on his own actions.—I have the honor to be, &c.

H. Brooke,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th February 1863.

To Major W. L. Merewether, C. B.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 155 of 14th instant, we have the honour to inform you that we consider the substitution of a Light House on the Prongs for the one at present on Colaba unnecessary for the following reasons :—

The proposed double Light on Kenhery.
The present Colaba Light House.
The outer and inner Light Vessels in their present position clearly and simply indicate the passage into the Harbour, a simple straight course from the outer to the inner Light Vessel leading ships safely into the Harbour.

The erection of a Light House on the Prongs will not obviate the necessity of a Light in the position of the present outer Light ship, their being dangers eastward of a straight line from the proposed Light House on the Prongs to the inner Light Vessel, which do not exist in a straight line from the outer to the inner Light Vessels.

The commission would not be justified in recommending the enormous outlay that would be required for the substitution of a Light House on the Prongs for the one on Colaba, unless some good would be likely to result from it, the probability of which is not apparent. The expense of its construction has so far deterred the majority of the Commission from recommending it.

The commission do not think that the erection of a Light House on the Prongs would be likely to lead ships into danger, but the necessity for it is not seen.

With reference to the 2nd para : of your letter under answer, the majority of the Commission object to the Master Attendant having a seat at the proposed Board, because he being the executive officer for carrying out the rules and regulations of the Board, would have to deliberate and vote on his own actions and conduct.

The opinion of the Commission as herein expressed, regarding the substitution of a Light House on the Prongs, is concurred in by all the members, excepting Captain Barker ; that regarding the objection to the Master Attendant having a seat at the proposed Board by all, excepting Captain Barker, Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle and Captain Johns.—We have the honor to be, &c.

J. Young, Captain, I. N.
G. Inverarity.
J. Farrar.
R. Hannay.
J. Dixon.
W. Johns.
G. Grant, Agent to Lloyds.
A. DeLisle, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.

Remarks by Captain Barker, on the Minute of the Majority of the Commission on his Minute forwarded with the Report and also on Captain Young's remarks on the Acting Secretary to Government letter in the Marine Department, No. 155 of 14th February 1863.

The several "Paras." of the Minute of the Majority are commented upon as follows :—

Para. 1. This statement is quite correct. My propositions 1 and 2 were supported by a large majority of nautical men ; I did not readily add my vote to those of the other members, but merely yielded to the Majority.

Para. 2. In this I yielded, being in the Minority, but I would observe that it has been fully proved by the many wrecks and disasters we have had to deplore of late years, that the outer Light Vessel is not sufficient to prevent Vessels running upon the Prongs.

Para. 3. By removing the Light House to the extreme end of the Prongs, as suggested by me, it will be 1 and ¾ miles nearer to the danger it is intended to indicate, than it is at present, it will stand out in bold relief from the land, and can be approached to within ¾ to one mile ; at present it cannot be approached to within 2 and ¾ miles from seaward.

Para. 4. One Light House on Kennery would answer the desired purpose, provided the Light House at Colaba was removed to the end of the S. W. Prong and would amply, and safely define the entrance to the Harbour (even should the outer Light Vessel break adrift, which has occurred several times). The expense of removing the Colaba Light, I consider the Commission had nothing whatever to do with, that being a matter for the Government to decide upon.

Para. 3. This is quite correct.

Para. 4. I still retain the same opinion that the Commission have not complied with the instructions of Government, as laid down in Resolution, No. 1102. The reason given by the Commission for not adhering to the said instructions, I do not agree with.

Para. 5. If a Board is necessary, which I do not think it is, the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port should be a member thereof. Act XXII of 1855 framed by the Legislative Council of India confers certain powers on the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port entitling him thereto.

Para. 6. I am of opinion that the proceedings should have been sent in, without wanting to know whether Government were desirous, or otherwise of receiving them.

Para. 7. There cannot be the slightest doubt that two bright lights would show better than one Red Light. The object in my recommending a *Red Light* was to render the Kennery Light as distinct as possible from the Colaba Light, but this is a mere matter of opinion. The double Light on Kennery I do not think at all necessary. The latter part of this Para. I hesitate not to state is a mistake. The Beacon on Kennery Island was as different as it was possible to make it from the Colaba Light House. The Colaba Light House is a round building perfectly smooth and chunamed white, as a dome with platform and rail flag staff which is considerably above the dome, two signal yard arms and all the appliances belonging to a Light House, whereas the Beacon on Kennery on approaching from seaward had the appearance of being built four sided topeing to the top of rough stone of a darkish tinge. The Commission advanced one solitary instance of a vessel having been supposed to be lost through the Beacon being erected there, when we have proof of many having been lost for the want of a distinguishing mark.

Para. 8. At the first meeting of the Commission, a Secretary was appointed, who was authorized to get the several propositions for improving the Port, printed and circulated. 25 copies were printed, each member of the Commission was furnished with a copy ; the other copies were circulated amongst the shipping. The second meeting of the Commission was deferred to allow time to circulate and to obtain the opinion of nautical men thereon.

A long interval was allowed to elapse between the 1st and 2nd meetings of the Commission for the express purpose of circulating all the propositions relative to the improvement of the Lighting up the entrance to the Harbour, &c. and the said papers were duly circulated by the Secretary and the Commission were informed thereof.

I am therefore at a loss to understand the assertion contained in the latter part of this para.

In conclusion I would observe that the great advantages to be derived by moving the Light on Colaba to the extreme end of the Prong retaining the outer Light Vessel and building a Light on Kennery, are as follows :—

Vessels coming from the Southward.

Outer Light Vessel and Light House on the Prong in transit puts the Mariner on the edge of Kennery flat and therefore is a guide on approaching that danger.

Vessels coming from the Northward.

Outer Light Vessel in transit with Light House on Kennery will take Vessels well clear of the foul ground off the Prongs.

W. C. Barker, Retired Captain, H. M. I. N.
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Resolution of Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1863.

His Excellency in Council offers his best thanks, to the Commission.

2. A copy of these reports should be transferred to the Public Works' Department with a view to fulfilment of the following proposals of the Commission.

The substitution of a first class light at the Colaba Light House.

The fitting of Plate glass in the Dolphin Rock Light.

The construction of Light Houses on Kennery Island.

3. The Superintendent of Marine is requested to take steps for placing two Buoys on Caranja shoal as recommended by the Commission.

4. His Excellency in Council concurs in the proposed management of the Pilot Establishment and Port Fund by a Board. But existing orders require the assent of the Government of India to the change. Permission will be asked of that Government.

5. As respects the dissent by Captain Barker, the Master Attendant, on certain points, His Excellency in Council sees no reason to doubt the soundness of the opinion of the Majority excepting perhaps on the one point of removing the Colaba Light House to the Prongs.

6. The arguments shew that the Prongs would be the better position irrespectively of expense. The expense may be greater than the amount of improvement would warrant, but it is worth while to know what that expense would be. Captain Barker should place himself in communication with the Engineer of the Harbour Defences and learn what might be the probable expense of the measure.

7. In future all correspondence regarding the Port Fund or Pilotage, will be in the Marine Department.

POONA.

The weather still continues cool in the mornings and evenings with an almost continuous south west breeze. There have been clouds in the sky, and yesterday afternoon some rain fell.—*Observer, May 26.*

Abolition of Sudder Ameen's and Moonsiffs' Courts of this Zillah.—At last the aboliton of these Courts previously announced by us, has been received. The Sudder Ameen's Court, and three Moonsiffs' Courts have been abolished from yesterday, and their records have been ordered to be packed and made over immediately to the Acting Sessions Judge's Court. Of course the measure is owing to the establishment of the Court of Small Causes. Amongst the Moonsiffs whose Court are closed, are Messrs. Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, Shidhur Vittul muddut Moonsiff of Khair, and Moro Rughoonath Dhumdharry. We hope the claims all of these individuals to the full pension of their pay will not be overlooked by Sir Bartle Frere. Shridhur Vittell has been transferred to Khandeish. Moro Rugonath Dhumdharry has served the state for about eighteen years. He is one of the 2nd class Sirdars in the Deccan, and enjoys a pension of five thousand rupees per annum. The first named Moonsiff, Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, has served the state for nineteen years as Moonsiff ; prior to that he was a military man and served in the Poona irregular horse as a Bhargeer, and was present at the Battle of Koregaum, for which he received a Silver Medal. As this native Judge and warrior has served the state with every straight-forwardness, and has gained the good will of the public, during the time he held the office of Moonsiff, both at Poona, and Wargaum, we hope our generous Government will not be backward in granting him the full pension, for his past labours, which he so richly deserves. The Sudder Ameen whose court has been abolished, we understand has been recommended to fill the appointment of the Principal Sudder Ameen, who we hear has been ordered to apply for his pension. A person of about seventy years of age should not be allowed to serve the state when he has completed the period of his service which entitled him to his pension long ago. We had occasion sometime ago to draw the attention of Government to his allowing one of his carkoons to draw money from the Government Treasury after obtaining his signature. The present Sudder Ameen, who succeeds him in office, is an intelligent and upright person, and an English scholar. Poona is rapidly becoming the capital of Deccan, and as a good many Europeans have been located in its vicinity, and as we have a Principal Sudder Ameen who has English among his qualifications, and a Judge of the Small Cause Court, of the old English school, we now hope that a Moonsiff may be brought to Poona who will also be an English scholar. The only Moonsiff we know as an English scholar is Mr. Gopinath Rughoonath, Moonsiff of Wurgaum, who, we believe, is a first class officer, and has passed the examination of a Sudder Ameen. If this Moonsiff is brought to Poona, and one of the Maratha speaking Moonsiffs be sent there, this will complete the Judicial staff in Poona. By these changes there would be no annoyance or inconvenience to the public, or to the Europeans in general, since we should have all the judicial officers understanding English.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

A Telegraphic message has been received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, ordering Brigadier Harris to assume charge of the Presidency Division during the absence of General Showers, *or until further orders, making over the command of the Garrison of Fort William to the next senior officer. From this* it is obvious that Major General Becher *is not coming* to the Presidency ; but *will officiate in the Meerut* command. Colonel Palmer *is at present commanding* the station of Barrackpore, but is ordered *to proceed to* Darjeeling for general duty at the depôt *there, which,* however, is commanded by a junior officer, Major Harris of H. M's. 104 Fusiliers. From the telegraphic message above referred to having been sent down to Brigadier Harris, it would appear that he is to officiate in command of the Presidency Division for an indefinite time ; and if this be the case he ought, in compliance with the conditions of an order just received from England, to get a step of honorary or local rank. The rule in question is particularly applicable to and useful for, officers who have been unfortunate in their promotion, as it gives them the seniority and superiority of rank which are absolutely requisite for officers commanding Divisions ; and the rule is a good one because, in case of the government wishing to place a comparatively young officer in divisional command to which his army rank did not entitle him, but for which he was peculiarly qualified by special merit and ability, he can be put into a divisional command with superior local rank, and exercise authority over those whom the government has not seen reason to select for staff promotion. Brigadier General Showers was made a local Major General the other day, and the order in question from England appeared a few days after.—*Englishman, May 19.*

We have already remarked on the proposed abolition of the Thuggee and Dacoity Departments, the special agencies for the suppression of special crimes. A number of respectable Natives of Lower Bengal have since then urged us to protest still more strongly against the proposed abolition of these departments. They argue that, hitherto, life and property have been increasingly secure owing to the operations of these departments, but, if those be abolished, they will be compelled to employ sirdar dacoits as durwans to guard their houses ; in fact to pay blackmail, as formerly, to protect their families. They some of them go so far as to propose to pay the one per cent income-tax given up by the Financial Secretary if the Dacoity Department be continued for the next two years. We know that when a Native is ready to pay money, he must be in earnest ; and we consider it our duty to lay their representations before the government before they determine upon the abolition of the Dacoity Department. The new constabulary force is certainly not sufficiently organized in Bengal to be entrusted with the task of suppressing dacoity. There has been an endeavour to introduce the Hindoostani element into the police, which must result in failure, for a Hindoostani police officer in a village of Bengallees is (to borrow an Eastern phrase) "like a tiger amongst deer." In Bengal we cannot rely upon the police simply as a preventive to crime we must still employ them chiefly as detectives of it ; and it will be acknowledged that no department has equalled the Thuggee and Dacoity as detectives. They have done great good in the country, and our financial necessities are not now so pressing as to force our government to the adoption of false notions of economy. It will be time enough to abolish these departments when we find the police constabulary is able to cope with ordinary crime.—*Id.*

Telegraphic communication between Nynee Tal and Meerut is completed, and the first message was transmitted on the 14th instant. The *Mofussilite*, in alluding to the circumstance, says—"the great boon is at length extended to all the principal Sanitaria in India, and before another five years have passed away we shall have railway communication with them." The great impediment to the attainment of the latter desideratum appears to be the want of timber adapted for sleepers. It is suggested by our contemporary that the Company ought to purchase "numbers of old buildings in almost every station in these provinces, where thousands of beams, available for sleepers, may be found." Saul timber is becoming more scarce every day, "especially since Lord Canning thought proper to give over to Jung Bahadoor the produce of forests in the territory adjacent to Nepaul." A Saul beam, a few years ago, barely worth five rupees, now meets with purchasers at thirty-five, and Jung Bahadoor is said to charge seven rupees for timber "which formerly could be had from the Government for one rupee eight annas."—*Hurkaru, May 19.*

We lose no time in removing any misapprehension that may have been created by our ascribing to the interference of the Head Master of the Hindu School the smallness of the amount of contributions tendered by the pupils of that Institution, for the relief of the sufferers by the Hooghly epidemic. We are informed—*not* on the authority of the Head Master himself—that he personally subscribed ten rupees to the Fund, and was only opposed to the collection of subcriptions during school-hours, and to any influence being exercised by the teachers. The stream of charity must flow freely if it is to be of any worth, and this is seemingly the opinion of the worshipful Head Master in question. Still it was hardly necessary on his part to chill the genial ardour of the ingenuous youth, who naturally looked to him for example and encouragement, not only in the acquisition of book—learning, but likewise in all that belongs to the development of the moral character. —*Id.*

MADRAS.

The heat of the weather is rapidly increasing, and during yesterday forenoon we had a decided blast of the land wind, but atmospheric indications and the low range of the Barometer, lead us to think that rain is not far off.—*Athenæum and Statesman, May 22.*

The future management of the Military Fund, appears just now to be a *vexata quæstio* in Military circles at the Presidency, where, we learn, no little talk and commotion prevails on the subject.—The receipt of the Actuary's Report—which, by the way, does not appear to have been as yet *officially* intimated to Subscribers—revives the consideration of the Secretary of State's proposal, and the question now is, whether "to surrender, or not to surrender." It is even rumoured that the Bengal Government has, a few days back, telegraphed to the Government down here, to urge on the Managers of the Fund for an early reply ; so that we are led to infer, Sir Charles Wood is in a tremendous hurry to bring matters to as speedy a termination as possible.—*Id.*

At this season of the year, in particular, a ship-wreck is of rather unusual occurrence. Our readers will, therefore, not be little surprised. to hear that a vessel, the Barque *Mahomed Samdanny*, has indeed run ashore, and lies at present a total wreck a little to the North of the Pier. On last Wednesday night, it would seem, she parted both her anchors, when the kedge was immediately let down. This also she parted at 10 o'clock this morning, when the only alternative left was to put out to sea till assistance was procured. While under sail she appears to have drifted towards shore considerably ; she was, however, soon fastened on with a rope to another native vessel. In the meanwhile, under instructions from Captain Crowther, Mr. Marshall, the Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Marine, proceeded on board, with an anchor and cable, but before anything could be effected, the other vessel, finding that she herself was drifting also, let go the rope ; the result being as already stated. It may be here mentioned, that the Commander came ashore the previous evening, the Tindal and the Lascars only remaining on borad.—*Id.*

The Cultivation of Chinchona.—A report on this important subject, has just been prepared by the Superintendent of the Government Neilgherry Plantations, bringing down information regarding the progress of the experiment to the close of last month.—We take from that document the most interesting portion of it ; namely Mr. McIvor's "Remarks," which run as follows and give a most satisfactory account of his operations :—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The number of plants planted out during last month being 5,647 making a total of 41,397, permanently planted out in the plantations.

The increase by propagation during the month is 12,565, which is over the average results of the last six months.

Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month being 5-11-10ths of an inch, or nearly 1½ inches greater than the growth in march.

Table III exhibits the growth of 60 plants measured without selection from one side of the plantation. This Table has been introduced in order to give a general idea of the growth of the plants as compared with the 11 selected plants given in the above Table. The growth of these 60 plants gives an average in 7 months and 12 days of 37 inches, while the 11 selected plants, only gives an average growth in the same period of 30½ inches. The height of the largest plant on the 30th was 7 feet 6 inches, with branches from 3 to 5½ feet in length, the circumference of the stem being 6½ inches, measured at half a foot above surface of the ground.

The number of plants distributed to the public during the month is 1,009; the additional plants registered for distribution being 950.

W. G. McIvor, Supt Govt. Chinchona plantations.
Govt. Gardens, Ootacamund, 9th May 1863.—*Id.*

MADRAS RAILWAY.

(North West Line.)

Traffic Receipts, Week ending 9th May 1863.

	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Passengers, 1st Class...	11	23 13 0	
„ 2nd Class...	29	21 8 2	
„ 3rd Class...	2563	1094 2 6	
Return Fares	0	0 0 0	
Soldiers	4	2 9 0	
Excess Fares	15	1 10 3	
Special Trains	0	0 0 0	
Parcels		3 10 7	
Passengers' Luggage		53 8 5	
Horses, Carriages and Dogs...		11 12 5	1212 10 4
Goods, &c.		1028 1 19	
Railway Material		912 5 3	1940 7 1
Total Co.'s Rupees			3153 1 5

Miles open 41.

Average Receipt per Mile open ....Rs. 76 14 6
Corresponding week 1862 ....Rs. 828 9 4
Average Receipt per Mile open ....Rs. 30 11 0
Miles open 27.

(South West Line.)

Traffic Receipts, Week ending 9th May 1863.

	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Passengers, 1st Class..	194	1755 14 0	
„ 2nd Class...	1043	1154 1 5	
„ 3rd Class...	19707	13510 1 11	
Return Fares	0	0 0 0	
Soldiers	120	546 0 11	
Excess Fares	213	70 10 2	
Special Trains	0	0 0 0	
Parcels		205 3 8	
Passengers' Luggage		1069 9 11	
Horses, Carriages and Dogs.		1034 13 4	19346 7 4
Goods, &c.		13862 1 7	
Railway Material		3772 10 10	23634 12 5
Total Co.'s Rupees			42981 3 9

Miles open 406.

Average Receipt per Mile open ....Rs. 105 13 10
Corresponding week 1862 ....Rs. 28711 9 8
Average Receipt per Mile open ....Rs. 85 11 3
Miles open 335.

Robert B. Elwin, Agent and Manager.
Fitzgerald Church, Chief Accountant.
—*Athenæum and Statesman, May 21.*

CAPE.

According to a Cape paper orders have been received from "the Imperial Government for the recall and breaking up of the Livingstone Expedition." The only ground on which this resolution has been arrived at is the necessity for economy. The home authorities, while highly applauding the enterprise and zeal of Dr. Livingstone and all his officers, and while fully appreciating the interest of the geographical discoveries achieved do not think that these are practically of sufficient importance to justify the continuance of the heavy outlay required for them. They have accordingly ordered that the Expedition shall return home as soon as possible, that the *Pioneer* steamer shall be given up to the Admiral of the Station, and that all the accounts shall be closed by the end of the year. Carried away by the common enthusiasm of the nation at the publication of Livingstone's book, the Government believed that they could open up a new and splendid territory for the cultivation of cotton, and at the same time by the introduction of legitimate commerce, cut off the supplies of the slave trade at its very source. The Zambezi Expedition was accordingly fitted out, regardless of expense; the members of it worked steadily and successfully in the prosecution of their design; Dr. Livingstone is at the present moment more confident than ever that a British steamer, plying on Lake Nyassa would do more for the suppression of the slave trade than all the cruisers on the coast and still the Expedition is recalled, while the Coast squadron is to be maintained in as full force and at as heavy cost as ever. We hope that at all events, the services of Dr. Livingstone personally will be retained as British Consul in the Mozambique possessions. The persecution which Mr. MacLeod met with a few years ago at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, is the best proof of the necessity of having such a functionary resident among them; and with a man of so much firmness and force of personal character as Dr. Livingstone, there is little likelihood of any such persecutions being repeated with success against him.

In one point of view, however the recall of the Expedition is justifiable enough. It would be but mere folly to continue it any longer, unless the British Government were prepared to claim territorial possession of the regions explored by it, together with free and unimpeded right of navigation up the Zambezi. Of that, however, there was no chance whatever. At a time when the extension of colonisation is so resolutely repressed, and when even Oxford Professors talk gravely of abandoning Gibraltar, there is no likelihood whatever of Her Majesty sanctioning the establishment of a new colony on the highlands of Central Africa. The promotion of Civilisation and Christianity in that direction must therefore now be left to Bishop Tozer and his colleagues of the Universities Mission and to the Missionaries of the London Society in their contemplated settlement among the Makololo. No later intelligence from Dr. Livingstone is received by this opportunity; after recruiting at Joanna, his party had passed on to Revuma, and proceeded on their explorations."
—*Madras Times, May* 19.

RANGOON.

At the date of our latest Rangoon papers, dated May 8th, and to hand last evening, the people of Rangoon were naturally in a state of anxiety regarding the fate of the S.S. *Penang*, due at Rangoon on the 23rd, and which, our readers will remember, broke down in the Bay of Bengal and was towed back by the *India*. This anxiety is one of the first fruits of not having sufficient steamers on the line, to which we alluded the other day; but it must be added, in justice to the Company, that the contract is a recent one, and that new steamers are being placed on the line or purchased in such a manner as to lead us to hope that such an occurrence will not occur again. We notice no news of importance from either Rangoon or Maulmain. We are sorry to read of the deaths of Mr. Longueville Clarke and Major Sparks. The latter is highly spoken of in the *Rangoon Gazette*, and his loss to the province is said to be no light one, but the loss of the former will be even more regretted on this side of India. There are few in Calcutta, or rather in the Bengal Presidency, who will not be grieved to hear of the death of Longueville Loftus Clarke, one of the oldest members of the Calcutta Bar. This sad event took place very suddenly, and an apoplectic fit has carried off one whom many will sincerely regret. An honorable practice of forty years in India has made his name too well known to all Calcutta to require a lengthy notice from us, and we can only say that we ourselves, like all others, are grieved indeed to read that a thorough English gentleman, courteous and suave as a true gentleman ever should be, and a lawyer of no mean ability, has gone to his long home. A report was also current in Rangoon on the 2nd of May that the King of Burmah had been murdered by his brother, the "War Prince," but it wants confirmation. According to the *Rangoon Gazette* of the 8th, the cholera had broken out at Thyatmoo among the European troops stationed there. During four days twenty-one persons fell victims to the disease and among them an Assistant Surgeon. A river steamer was at once sent down to Rangoon for additional medical assistance, and we are glad to read that at the time of her dispatch the disease was on the decline.—*Englishman, May* 15.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED IN THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

From A. Wedderburn, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(No. 54, dated Bellary, the 9th April 1863.)

I have the honour to forward a Memorandum regarding an experiment made, in the Cuddapah district, with upwards of a ton of Egyptian Cotton seed, which I procured from Madras in last autumn and distributed to the Cotton growers of Cuddapah District. It will be noticed that the experiment would have been made, in preference, with American Cotton, and the object of forwarding the said Memorandum which was drawn up after I gave over charge of the District, and was *en route* for Bellary, is to shew the importance and feasibility of making an experiment on a large scale at the present time with an improved staple.

Memorandum.

1. *Narsojee* of Jamalamadugu sowed 10 Acres with Egyptian seed, 12 lbs. to the Acre, in September last. The season was very good, abundance of rain at the proper time. The plants shed their leaves when a span high having been attacked by the worm, but recovered. The crop is estimated at 1,500 lbs. of seed Cotton, or 350 lbs. of clean Cotton, half of the seed only is considered to have germinated; 35 lbs. per Acre is not much of a crop, but the Cotton appears to be good, white, and clean. The crop was not irrigated.

2. The *Tahsildar of Jamalamadugu* sowed half an Acre, and the produce was 40 lbs. to the Acre. This crop had one watering.

3. V. Narapa sowed half an Acre. Produce per Acre 40 lbs.

4. T. Linga Reddi half an Acre. Produce per Acre 40 lbs.

5. T. Soobanna sowed half an Acre. Produce per Acre 40 lbs.

6. A. Rajaya 2 Acres, 35 lbs.

7. Balreddi 30 Acres, which failed.

8. C. Chenchi Reddi 30 Acres, ⅛th germinated.

9. B. Peddaia 30 Acres, failed and was ploughed up and sown with indigenous.

10. W. Sunjivi Reddi 1 Acre. Produce per Acre 30 lbs.

11. Balo Kamalia sowed 2½ Acres, watered four times.

12. Abai, &c., sown in November 1½ Acres, watered five times.

13. Nagireddi sown in 28th December ¼ Acre, watered twice, as yet not ready.

14. *Tahsildar of Pulivendla* sowed in September 10 Acres, failed for want of rain, 10 lbs. an Acre.

15. Nagireddi 5 Acres, 15 lbs. an Acre.

16. Ram Reddi 6 do., 10 do.

17. Latchi Reddi 3 do., withered from drought.

18. Peddarangappa (September) 30 Acres, not ripe, estimated 5 lbs. per Acre.

19. C. Venkat Reddi 30 Acres, not good from want of water.

3. In short, in Pulivendla Talook 100 Acres and upwards.

Jamalamadugu 200 do.
Podatoor 200 do. or

upwards of 500 Acres were sown with Egyptian Cotton as an experiment, *there being no American Cotton seed to be had at Madras.* The season was for Cotton a good one. The September rains having been copious, and the result of the experiment appears to be that the climate of Cuddapah is too arid for the Egyptian plant, unless accompanied by irrigation, still it was a manifest improvement on the indigenous.

The Deputy Collector Royappa sowed 4½ Acres in *garden* land in November, it has had five waterings besides the rain, it grew more than three feet in height, average 60 pods to the tree. Soil mixed, rich, assessed at 14 Rupees per Acre; estimated produce 25 lbs. to the Acre. If the crop be gathered without loss from disease it will be worth at 12*d.* per lb., Rupees 175 per Acre, and return a large profit.

4. The proportion of Cotton to seed of the Egyptian is taken at nearly one-third, whereas of the indigenous it is only one-fourth. It parts easily from the seed, whereas the country fibre adheres very tanaciously.

5. A preference is distinctly stated by the Deputy Collector to exist in favour of American Cotton over the Egyptian. Seed should, therefore, be supplied to the Ryots, who freely paid the carriage of the seed, but they cannot get American seed without some one to help them to it. Some tons of the best American seed should be sent out to be distributed to the Ryots by those whose interest it is to be supplied with that staple. The recent trial of Egyptian has done much to encourage the Ryots. Its careful cultivation as a garden crop seems to promise an adequate return if the prices keep up, but a Cotton which will not require artificial irrigation is more suited for extensive cultivation.

6. Experiments on so large a scale as 500 Acres, would not have been made, but for the liberality of Government in allowing remission of assessment on land devoted to improvement of the Cotton plant. This remission being to continue for four years more, it is a favorable opportunity for the trial of American Cotton on a large scale, which, after so large a trial, will soon spread over the District.

7. If, instead of sending pictures of fibre and agricultural advice, such as deep ploughing when the instrument in use is more of the nature of a harrow in its effect, and when no cattle could draw heavy ploughs, and advising a free use of manure, which the Ryots would have been too glad to have done had any one supplied them with it, the Cotton Supply Committee had forwarded some tons of American seeds and instructed their Agents to buy the crop, a very practical result would have ensued. I do not know how Government is to get the American seed, but I state the want. Government have done every thing, and the Ryots are ready, but in spite of a certainty of short American supply for two years to come, and distress, the most obvious step of supplying the seed by those who want the staple has not been taken. I would recommend the supply of American seed by Government as most important for the improvement of the local manufacture of turbands and wasit cloths. The new staple will pay *in this contry* and the weavers and consumers will be grateful to Government. The head-cloths woven of Egyptian Cotton were particularly admired.

THE MEKRAN COAST TELEGRAPH.

(*From the Sindian, May* 20.)

Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, in noticing the announcement we made recently, of the completion of telegraphic communication between Kurrachee and Gwader, thinks "it does not seem a very wonderful feat, or a thing to crow over, that three hundred miles of a land line of telegraph close to the sea coast, should have taken close on twelve months to put in working order. Slow as things in India were nine years ago, as compared to the present time, there was telegraphic communication between Lahore and Calcutta, as well we believe as with Bombay, in about twelve months after the telegraph was commenced. If the Mekran and Persian Gulf line does not proceed at a more rapid pace, we shall not see it complete at the end of 1864, instead of the end of the present year, according to official promise." These observations, we believe, are anything but fair to Mr. Walton, and those who are employed under him; and as our article has given rise to the above strictures, we consider it our duty to correct the impression which the *Gazette's* paragraph is calculated to leave upon the public mind.

No one is probably better acquainted with the nature of the country over which the Mekran Line of Telegraph has been carried than our Bombay contemporary; for in his columns have appeared a notice of Major Goldsmid's paper on it, read before the Royal Geographical Society of London, and a full report of Doctor Lalor's contribution on the same subject to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. We are therefore at a loss to understand what advantage there was in being close to this sea coast, one which Major Goldsmid tells us is composed of hard barren hills, sandridges, hillocks and abrupt cliffs, intersected by numerous beds of rivers, torrents and water-courses which cross the whole line of march. Beyond Sonmeanee the country for about thirty miles is represented as one of the dreariest description, without water or supplies, which the artificers had to take with them. After toiling over this district and far beyond, almost insurmountable difficulties were presented by the Ras Malan, a headland rising perpendicularly out of the sea for several hundred feet above it, and down the face of which we believe, the line had to be dropped. It was necessary to take up the artificers who had worked westwardly from Sonmeanee, and convey them in the *Hugh Lindsay* to Oomara from which point they had to work back to the Malan. The volcanic nature of the whole region offered grave obstacles; and as the greater portion of the stores for the line had to be carried by water, some delays occurred, of course during the monsoon season and when the weather was otherwise unfavourable. But we contend that there has been no unnecessary delay in the prosecution of those works. It is only the other day that the first consignment of the sub-marine cable for the line was brought in by the ship *Poictiers*, and almost simultaneously the completion of the line to Gwader was announced. Furthermore, we may not look for the remainder of the cable until July, so that if the line is not in operation by the time it was intended it should be, it will not be Mr. Walton's fault who has accomplished his task, unquestionably the most difficult in the whole operation, fully in time at least to meet, as already observed, the arrival of the first portion of the cable.

THE ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF THE BENGAL MUTINY IN 1857.

(*From the Edinburgh Review, April* 1863.)

The notion that the army of Bengal must have been affected by opinions on the Oude question, which were the opinions of a small section of Anglo-Indian politicians, stands in curious contrast with the notion that the Sepoy regiments cannot have been really affected to any serious extent by a trival incident affecting the prejudices of caste. This estimate of the relative importance of the two matters is very natural from our European point of view. It is an optical deception. The annexation of Oude was a very recent event, and a very important one in the history of Anglo-Indian politics. The difficulties connected with it had held successive Governors-General at bay. At the last moment it had divided the members of the Supreme Government of India. A decision so important in the minds of English statesmen must, it is assumed, have equally attracted the attention, and must have equally affected the mind, of native soldiers. On the other hand, caste is a superstition with which we have long been familiar. We had respected it, acknowledged it, almost shared in it. How could any new effect arise from so old and so well-known a cause? It is true, indeed, that the institution of caste had been long familiar to us. But it is hard for any European to measure or understand the nature of its powers. If we would see in operation the tremendous force which produced the great mutiny of 1857, we must look, not to any political measure, however recent or notorious, but to old familiar incidents in the story of our rule in India. Col. Skinner, founder of the famous Irregular Force called 'Skinner's Horse,' gives us the following account of what happened to himself on the 31st January, 1800, when left wounded on the field after an engagement with the Rajah of Ooneara:—

'It was about three in the afternoon when I fell, and I did not regain my senses till sun rise next morning. When I came to myself, I soon remembered what had happened, for several other wounded soldiers were lying near me. My pantaloons were the only rag that had been left me, and I crawled under a bush to shelter myself from the sun. Two more of my battalion crept near me, the one a Soobahdar that had his leg shot off below the knee; the other, a Zemadar, had a spear wound through his body. We were now dying of thirst, but not a soul was to be seen, and in this state we remained the whole day, praying for death. But, alas! night came on, but neither death nor assistance. The moon was full and clear, and about midnight it was very cold. So dreadful did this night appear to me that I swore, if I survived, to have nothing more to do with soldiering, the wounded on all sides crying out for water, the jackals tearing the dead, and coming nearer and nearer to see if we were ready for them: we only kept them off by throwing stones and making noises. Thus passed this long and terrible night. Next morning we spied a man and an old woman, who came to us with a basket and a pot of water; and to every wounded man she gave a piece of bread from the basket and a drink from her water-pot. To us she gave the same, and I thanked heaven and her. But the Soobahdar was a high caste Rajpoot; and as this woman was a "chumar" (or of the lowest caste), he would receive neither bread nor water from her. I tried to persuade him to take it, that he might live, but he said that in our state, with but a few more hours to linger, what was a little more or a little less suffering to us? Why should he give up his faith for such an object? No, he preferred to die unpolluted.' *

The strength which against the cravings of failing nature, could resist the double tortures of such temptation, must have been strong indeed. The value which a man places in his honour, or a woman in her virtue, or the proudest in his special source of pride; the pride of race, the pride of theology, the pride of birth; the tenacity with which the most saintly Christian clings to a true faith and a holy life, all are concentrated and caricatured in the passion with which a Brahmin guards from pollution the purity of his caste. And yet that pollution may come to him by no conscious act of his own, by accident, or by the design of another. In a moment he may be degraded, defiled, disgraced, driven from amongst his kindred, and lost in the world to come. When such a fear takes possession of the mind, it becomes a prey to incurable suspicions. Contact with other minds under similar impressions increases tenfold the tendency to panic. Explanations and assurances which would allay the fears of one, are repelled by the ignorance or ill-temper of another. Suspicion becomes terror, and terror becomes hatred, until at last a body of men, under the sway of such passions, is capable of any folly and of any crime.

This is the power which some writers and speakers in this country have regarded as trivial; and which their ignorance of native character has led them to set aside as less capable of explaining the mutiny of the Bengal army than plots or conspiracies of which there is no trace whatever, and which, if they had existed, could never have accounted for the curious and terrible phenomena of 1857.

In the month of December 1856, or early in January 1857, a workman, or 'classie,' of low caste, in the arsenal at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, where the school for musketry practice, with the new Enfield rifle was then established, asked a Brahmin Sepoy for a drink of water from his lotah or water-vessel. The Sepoy refused, saying, 'You will defile my lotah by your touch.' The classie answered, 'You think much of your caste! Wait a little; the Sahib-logue will make you bite cartridges soaked in cow and pork fat! and where will your caste be then?' These words went home. They were repeated by the Brahmin to his comrades—they flew from mouth to mouth, with corroborations invented and believed. In a few days they had spread among all the native regiments in the stations near Calcutta, and were the common topic of whisperings by day and consultations in Brahmin huts by night. It was not till the 21st of January 1857 that this alarm attracted the serious attention of any European officer. On the evening of that day, some of the Sepoys, in conversing with Lieutenant Wright, of the Rifle depot, told him that the report had already spread through India, and they feared that when they went to their homes their friends would refuse to eat with them. The men seemed to be ashamed to confess the hold which this fear had taken of their own mind, and each Sepoy very generally disclaiming it for himself, appealed to its prevalence among his kindred or his caste. But though suspicion had begun to work, it had not shaken their confidence in their officers. The men spoke freely of it, and recommended as a remedy, that they should be allowed to buy for themselves in the bazars the ingredients for cartridge grease. On the 22nd of January, Lieutenant Wright reported this to the Adjutant of the depot, and supported the recommendation of the men. On the following day, this report and recommendation reached Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division at Barrackpore, and was immediately forwarded with his support to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army at Calcutta. General Hearsey's letter was dated on the 23rd, but it did not reach the Supreme Government till the 26th. Lord Canning did not lose a day. On the 27th the Governor-General in Council not only approved General Hearsey's recommendation, but issued special orders to the Inspector-General of Ordnance that with the 'least possible delay, he was to submit any suggestions, for removing the objections raised by the Sepoys,'—that 'means must be taken to satisfy them that nothing which may interfere with their caste was used'—and that in the meantime the cartridges were to be issued without any grease at all. On the same day, orders to the same effect were sent by telegraph to the most distant stations in India—where alone similar schools of instructions in rifle practice had been established—to Meerut, Umballah, and Sealkote.†

In the meantime signs of agitation had appeared in all the regiments stationed at Barrackpore. On the 26th, these corps were paraded by their colonels, and mutual assurances were exchanged between those officers and their men. On the morning of the 28th, the order of the Government, allowing the Sepoys to choose for themselves the grease required for their ammunition, was made known to every regiment in the cantonment. A very curious change now took place in the object of suspicion—showing the morbid and irrational state into which the men's minds were thrown. Satisfied and silenced on the composition of the grease, they transferred their suspicion and alarm to the composition of the new cartridge-paper. General Hearsey met this new phase of the prevailing mania with preserving temper and patience. Full explanations were addressed to the men as to the composition of the paper. A court of inquiry was appointed, on the 4th of February, and the evidence of the highest caste native officers and men was taken. That evidence was given freely, and in a respectful spirit. It is sad to read it. No glimmer of human reason can be traced. It is very much the sort of evidence that we may suppose might be given by a shying horse, if he could speak, on the cause of his irrational alarms. The poor bewildered Sepoys had been testing and examining the paper by tearing it, by wetting it, by smelling it, by burning it. One of them, Chaud Khan by name, told the Court that, 'on the evening of the 4th a piece of the cartridge paper was dipped in water, and then burnt. When burning, it *made a phizzing noise* and smelt as if there was grease in it!' General Hearsey, intimately acquainted with native character, saw at once the strength and reality of the panic, and reported on the 7th of February, to the Deputy Adjutant-General at Calcutta, that 'this foolish idea is now so rooted in the Sepoys, that it would, in his opinion, be both idle and unwise even to attempt its removal.' It is very difficult, however, to make up one's mind that men are absolutely inaccessible to reason, and are reduced by abject superstition beneath the level of the beasts that perish. Lord Canning was quite willing to dispense with the new paper, if the old would do. But it was too thick for the new bore and new ammunition, so this expedient failed. He then immediately ordered a scientific examination of the Enfield cartridge paper, to satisfy, if possible, the Sepoy mind in respect to the composition. It was found, of course, that the paper was entirely free from grease. It was no otherwise peculiar than that it was very thin, light and strong, and was somewhat glazed from the use of size.

Meanwhile, new and more serious symptoms were appearing. Bad feeling was evidenced by incendiary fires among the military huts of the cantonment. This is a mode of testifying discontent which was not new in the Indian army. It is not the work of conspirators anxious to conceal some deep design, but of discontented men ashamed or afraid of expressing their discontent in more articulate form. It is a warning, and warnings are not generally given by those who plot. General Hearsey was indefatigable in his endeavours both to re-establish discipline and to conciliate and satisfy the men. On the 9th he paraded the whole brigade stationed at Barrackpore, and addressed the men in their own language. He explained to them the glazed appearance of the paper, and the necessity for its new and peculiar quality. He explained the folly of supposing that the Government had any wish to break down their caste; and the still greater absurdity that it contemplated forcing them to embrace Christianity. He endeavoured to explain what Europeans understood by conversion,—how it depended on persuasion of the mind, and was incapable of being effected by violence or trickery of any kind. Finally, in a loud voice he asked the men if they understood all he had said. They nodded assent.‡ Again, as before, the agitation subsided for a time, and the men and the Native officers were reported as quite relieved and happy.

So far the careful and conciliatory conduct of General Hearsey and of Lord Canning had met with its reward. And so matters remained till the 26th of February; when at the neighbouring station of Berhampore the officer in command of the 19th Native Infantry, having ordered a parade for exercise on the following morning, was astonished by the men refusing to receive the copper caps, which it was the custom in that corps to issue on the previous night. This officer, Colonel Mitchell, had already explained to his regiment all that had been said to their comrades at Barrackpore, and the ammunition which was about to be served out for practice was not the new ammunition at all, but cartridges on the old pattern, left by the last native regiment which had occupied the station. He was naturally astonished at the objections of the men—assembled the native officers, and warned them to tell their companies that continued disobedience would be severely punished. However natural this language was, it differed essentially from the tone which had been taken with similar fears by General Hearsey. Between ten and eleven at night, Colonel Mitchell was roused by the sound of the drums and shouts from the Sepoy lines. On hastening out he met a native officer, who told him that the men had broken open the 'bells of arms' and had loaded their muskets. Colonel Mitchell sent instant orders to bring up some cavalry and artillery. On their arrival, he marched down to the parade ground and found the men armed and formed in line. Some of them shouted to the European officers 'Do not come on, the men will fire.' The native officers now surrounded the Colonel, begging him not to be violent with the men. Colonel Mitchell then addressed the men in angry language, in which threats of being sent to Burmah, or somewhere beyond sea, were mingled with imperative orders to lay down their arms. The native officers told the Colonel, that so long as the guns and cavalry were present they could not prevail on the men to lay down their arms, but if these were withdrawn, the men, who were in a panic of being attacked, would at once return to their duty. Colonel Mitchell, at first too violent, was now not firm enough. He withdrew the cavalry and artillery. The men laid down their muskets, retired to their huts, and in the morning responded to the bugle calling to parade as if nothing had occurred.

Such was the first act in the Great Indian Mutiny—the first occasion in which the native soldier was hurried into any act of open insubordination—the first, too, in which an English officer had not dealt towards the Sepoy with perfect temper. It is due to Colonel Mitchell to record that he immediately forwarded to General Hearsey, without a word of comment, a petition from his men, stating their case, with some exaggeration, against himself. It is impossible to read this document or the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry which followed, without being impressed with the obvious sincerity of the men, and of the uncontrollable terrors and suspicions which had taken possession of their minds. Their Colonel's angry words, and imperative orders to use the cartridges on the following morning, had confirmed their suspicions. 'He gave this order so angrily, that we were convinced the cartridges were greased, otherwise he would not have spoken so.' The words following describe with simple force all the invariable features of panic among a multitude of men: 'Shouts of various kinds were heard—some said there was a fire: others, that they were surrounded by Europeans; some said that the guns had arrived, others that the cavalry had appeared. In the midst of this row the alarm sounded on a drum, then, from fear of their lives, the greater number seized their arms.' The men then narrate how they had since been allowed to inspect the cartridges, and how the different kinds of paper still gave rise to suspicions; they conclude thus:—

'From that time onwards all duties have been properly carried on; and so shall be. As long as we live we will faithfully obey all orders; wherever in the field of battle we are ordered to go, there shall we be found; therefore, since this is a religious question, from which arose our dread, and as religion is by the order of God the first thing, we petition that as we have done formerly, we may be now also allowed to make up our own cartridges, and we will obey whatever orders may be given to us.'

(*To be continued.*)

* Military Memoir of Lieut.-Colonel James Skinner, vol i, p. 178.

† Appendix to Papers relative to the Mutinies. Inclosure 10 and 11 in No. I., p. 3. We give our reference for this statement, as Lord Derby, in his speech of December 3, 1857, subsequently published by authority, said:—'Throughout the whole of this period, from the beginning of February to the 20th March, no single step, as far as I can find, was taken on the part of Government, either to disabuse the minds of the Sepoys on the subject of these greased cartridges, or to ascertain their probable intentions,' &c.—Ed. *Edin. Review.*

‡ It marks Lord Canning's watchfulness and anxiety at this early period, that some delay in reporting to him the result of this address to the men was animadverted on as 'most reprehensible.'—Inclos. 18 in No. 1. Appendix to Papers.

REMARKABLE DUST PHENOMENON AT SHANGHAI.

(*From the North China Herald, April* 18.)

On the 31st March and 1st April last the inhabitants of Shanghai and the surrounding country for at least one hundred miles, and the officers and crews of vessels in the estuary of the Yang-tsze Kiang and off the coast from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, observed during these two days and nights, what was generally termed a "Dust-storm." During the first day it passed over this settlement in clouds resembling a dense mist, obscuring the sun as it would on a misty day, and that evening it set as if in a fog; while all night long the sky was overcast, without any stars being visible. Although there was not much wind below, yet these clouds aloft moved at a rapid pace from N.W. to S.E. All this time a fine dust fell more or less, of an ash-grey tint and so light that it floated in the atmosphere like the minute sporules of the wing-seeded ferns. In this manner it searched into the crannies of the houses, settling down in quiet places, and clinging to curtains and hangings. Outside in the streets it swept along, covering one's clothes and hair, flying up the nostrils and causing the eyelids of many to smart and become inflamed. Next day the same phenomenon continued even more remarkable than the previous day. About half-past three in the afternoon one brownish cloud of dust was so dense that for a quarter of an hour the sun was obscured as if it had set, and we could scarcely see to write in our office. Towards evening it cleared up, but the sun set hazily and with a pale sickly hue. Throughout the night it continued the same as before—dark, with the dust still falling. On the following morning, April 2, the phenomenon had passed over and the weather assumed its ordinary aspect, with sunshine.

At Woosung similar phenomena were observed in a more marked manner by our Shipping Reporter—whose eyes were affected as if with ophthalmia, by the dust. He remarked that during the days it lasted, the wind kept generally very light from the N. W. veering round to the N. E., varying at intervals, with occasionally a slight moisture in the air. At such times, the fine dust would fall in quantities sufficient to collect it from a ship's deck in handfulls. On questioning the Captains of ships arriving, he ascertained that the *Ellen Rogers* experienced the same phenomenon 150 miles off the coast; the *Fiery Cross* about 50 miles, and many other vessels, where the dust fell on the rigging, deck, and sails, as if it had been drift snow.

The general impression of those whom we have interrogated as to the nature of the dust, was that of a fine sand from the plains away to the north and northwest in the provinces of Shantung and Pechili; and some were of opinion that it had come from the desert of Gobi in Mongolia. Those who have been many years in Shanghai and capable of giving an opinion, say that although it does not occur every year, yet it was nothing new; and several are furnished with goggles to preserve their eyes from its bad effects.

Not being satisfied with these enquiries we referred to an old number of the *Chinese Repository*; where we recollected having read something about a peculiar dust shower at Shanghai. Here we found a very interesting article on the subject, containing a report on, and analysis of the dust, by Mr. Piddington the curator of the museum of Economic Geology of India. It is first mentioned in the following letter:—

"H. M. S. *Wolf*, Shanghai, *March* 16*th*, 1846.

My Dear Sir,—I transmit an account of a descent of fine sand that occurred at this place yesterday. On the 15th, the wind was N.N.E. in force, No. 1; N.E. No. 2; E.N.E. No. 3; N.E. and calm at daybreak; what was considered an ordinary mist was observed; but those officers who walked on shore at the time, noticed their shoes and trowsers to be dusty. This also I experienced in the afternoon. After 8 A.M., dust was perceptible on the guns, on the upper works, and other polished surfaces on deck. I collected as much as possible; on gathering the dust on the finger, and holding it in the rays of the sun which consequently shone with half its brilliancy, the particles glittered, and the sand, although impalpable between finger and thumb, was gritty between the teeth. The sand passed the ship in light clouds, when the light airs freshened; it was something like smoke, but not of blue color. At 2 P.M., I walked three miles into the country, the whole atmosphere appeared to consist of a light brown dusty colored mist; this was the uniform appearance the whole day. The plants were covered. The sun set, apparently more diminished in his diameter than on a frosty evening, and of a pale white sickly hue. At 10 P. M., I spread two large newspapers to catch the sand; they were kept spread until half-past one *medid nocte*; yet although the sand descended and lay on the guns, none fell on the paper; whether from electric attraction or not, I do not know. The stars, although the sky was cloudless, and Ursa Major in the zenith, were dimly visible; the moon three days past her full was partially obscured, and cast a very faint shadow on my hand; at one *medid nocte*, the moon and stars resumed their usual appearance, and at half-past one the quarter master observed "it was all over." The Barometer 29.88, from 30 inches. If you breathed it through the mouth, the sand gritted between the teeth. The entire surface of this district is alluvial clay, without pebble or sand; the nearest sand (coarse and shelly) is 12 miles distant. It was said that the merchantman *Denia* fell in with this descent of sand 308 miles from any land in the direction of Lewchew, and also pumice stone was floating. As I did not see her log, I do not certify that fact. I forward a little of the sand.—Your's sincerely, J. Bellot."

D. J. Macgowan, Esq., M.D.,
Ningpo.

This letter with specimens of the dust were forwarded to the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and by him handed to Mr. Piddington who reported as follows:—

"The dust is an olive grey powder, cohering much together, like the scrapings from a paper filter, and when viewed with the magnifier is evidently mixed with something like hairs of two kinds, black and rather thick white ones. Under the microscope, it is evidently a congeries of very short transparent white, black and brown hairs or fibres, with some reddish, straight spines, and grains of pellucid quartz-like sand adhering amongst them. There was one small grain, like a seed, but hard, which when viewed carefully appeared to be an earthy concretion. I unfortunately lost it, and could not thus try it at the blowpipe.

It just grits under the nail on glass, and rubbed between two glass surfaces scratches them but very faintly, felting into a smooth mass from the quantity of fibre. I *think* the taste slightly saline, but in the very minute quantity taken cannot be sure. Moistened on turmeric paper, it distinctly reddens it, and is thus alkaline, and contains probably the subcarbonate of soda, the commonest of the alkaline salts.

1. *Under the blowpipe, on platinum foil*: held over the lamp, it flames up, the fibres burn with a strong ammoniacal odour, and a grey coherent powder, like pumice, remains.

2. *On platinum foil alone, before the blowpipe*, this powder fused in the reducing flame, but at one point only, and not at the detached portions. The fused part is a bottle-green glass, and when detached is found to have made a little circular hole in the platinum, undoubtedly from an alkali contained in the assay.

3. *The fibres*, which one would assume to be capillary obsidian, if we supposed the dust volcanic, are not so, but apparently animal, burning up with the common ammoniacal smell and smoke of burnt hair or feathers.

4. *On charcoal*, the assay burns up as before, leaving a coherent, olivegrey, granular mass like pumice, which is infusible.

5. *With soda on charcoal*, this fuses to a reddish, dark grey, opaque and pearly bead, with violent spitting and throwing up of little globules.

6. *When to this bead is added an equal quantity of borax*, it fuses on platinum wire to a transparent bright and colorless, but crackly glass, which is slightly green while cooling.

As far then, as physical and chemical characters are concerned, we may call our dust a congeries of light downy fibres or hairs with silex adhering to them, and an admixture of alkaline salt. It appears from Dr. Macgowan's and Dr. Bellot's letters, that the mist and dust certainly extended the same day from Ningpo in about lat 30° N., to Shanghai in 31½° N. (I use round numbers here), which gives ninety miles difference of latitude, and that it was noticed with light winds from N.N.E. to E.N.E. from 8 A.M. to 1 A.M., or for 19 hours. Now if we take it to have moved only at the rate of 2¼ miles per hour, as "the sand passed the ship in light clouds," says Dr. Bellot (and this is the slowest rate we can assign to moving clouds,) this would give 17 by 2¼, or 42 miles in length for it, and without noticing the difference of longitude between Ningpo and Shanghai, which are nearly N. W. and S. E. of each other, we may say that the difference of latitude, 90 miles, was the breadth. We have thus 90 by 42½, or 3825 square miles for its extent! Where could a cloud of 3800 square miles of fibres, alkali, and sand (for this it was by the specimens before us) come from?

We have seen that it is not in the least volcanic, its animal nature putting this wholly out of the question, and all the volcanic dusts upon record are for the most part fusible and pulverulent (like pumice or obsidian,) while the residuum of ours is perfectly infusible—for the little globules are, as I have stated, properly the only fusible parts, being alkaline concretions. I shall now proceed to show that though the wind was *from* the N.E., and the phenomena occurred while the N E. monsoon was yet blowing, that in all meteorological probability the dust did *not* come from the N. E., but from the N. W. or W. N. W.

For it is now a well recognised fact that the higher currents of the atmosphere are north, say at the polar circles, and become north-westerly, and gradually westerly as they approach the equator. although the trades are easterly and the monsoons alternating in their direction; and we know also that volcanic ashes and other light matter are often carried from the west to the eastward by this great upper stream of westerly wind. The fall of the ashes from the volcano of Cosseguina at Jamaica in 1835, 800 miles to the north-east of it and consequently *against* the trade wind, is a decisive instance of this, and I do not mention others for brevity's sake.

We are assured, moreover, that our dust must have come from the land by its semi-animal constituents, and that it must have come therefore originally from some quarter to the westward of Ningpo, for to the eastward is the ocean; and as it was brought down by a northeasterly current below. that it must have come from the northward. In the north-west then seems the most probable direction to suppose it was originally carried into the atmosphere; and I shall presently show, that it is improbable it could have come from Corea or Japan. We may also note here, that Dr. Macgowan himself certifies that no dust fell at Chusan where he was; Chusan lying north-east of Ningpo. Hence it was either too high to fall there, or it came at least from the north-west. The report of the ship I do not notice here, her position being uncertain, and no time given, and Lewchew bears about south-east from Shanghai, which would make the dust come from the north-west.

The volcanic ashes and dust are, it is always supposed, and this is most probable, projected far enough into the atmosphere, or carried up by the whirlwinds which volcanic eruptions undoubtedly create, high enough to enter the upper currents of the winds, but volcanic action is out of the question here, and we must look for other causes.

Frogs, fish, seeds, pollen, &c., are well known to have been carried up by whirlwinds and horizontally to great distances by currents of air before their fall, and on a larger scale we have the fine dust of the Sahara which is often carried up and falls far out at sea about the Cape de Verd islands. There is nothing extraordinary then in supposing that this dust was originally raised by some such cause as a great storm or whirlwind and that it might be carried by the superior current to a very great distance before it fell. It was probably also raised in a very dry state, and one cause aiding its fall might be the absorption of the humidity of the air as it approached the ocean, hair being highly hygrometric, and hence the difficulty of supposing it to have crossed any great extent of sea, as it must have done to come from Corea or Japan. It is evidently, by Dr. Bellot's description, so light that (which appeared to him very unaccountable) it obeyed strictly, like a part of the atmosphere, the laws which regulate the deposition of dew, for it was deposited on the guns and other quickly radiating bodies, but "would not settle" on his newspaper. He forgot that the paper, being a non-conductor of the highest order, prevented the radiation from the deck in that part, and thus keeping it at a little higher temperature prevented the dew depositing, which in this case carried the dust with it.

P.S.—Since this paper was written, through the kind assistance of Dr. Cantor and Mr. J. W. Grant, C. S., been examined by much more powerful microscopes than I possess, and these gentlemen, together with Major Munro, pronounce the fibres to be confervæ, and not hair. Some of these bodies may afford the ammonia in combustion, of which the smell is so strong and distinct as to lead us to suppose, without this correction, that the fibres are hair.

Assuming then these to be confervæ, we have to the north-eastward, as before, Japan and Corea; and to the westward, the Poyang, Tai, Hung-tsih, Kauyu. Pauying, and other inland lakes of China, some of which might furnish vast quantities of remains of confervæ on their inundated banks and flats."

After perusing the foregoing, we collected some of the dust, and examined it under a reflecting microscope of sufficient power to show the forms and structure of the minute *confervæ* and *infusoriæ*—the former aquatic plants named hair-weed, inhabiting fresh water, and the latter animalcules of variable forms. Of course none of the gelatinous portions remained, but the outer epidermis or covering was in many cases perfect, so that their vegetable and animal nature could not be mistaken. So delicate and light were these minute dried specimens that when blown into the still air of a room, they floated almost like smoke; abundant evidence that it was not mineral dust.

Touching the cause of this phenomenon, there is every reason to conclude that it arises from the immense tracts of land flooded by the Yang-tsze in the summer, and dry in the winter and spring; where countless myriads of these plants and animals are generated, and their remains left on the ground after the subsidence of the waters. At the time when Dr. Canotr and Mr. Grant suggested this as the origin of the immense phenomena, they were not aware of the extent to which this mighty river overflows its banks, and covers the adjacent country for tens of thousands of square miles. Doubtless the margins of the lakes enumerated, contribute their quota to these clouds of organic matter, but their great source must be from the inundated plains of the lower Yangtsze. It is curious that amongst the numerous books recently published on North-China, this annual flooding is seldom alluded to, and that only in a casual manner; whereas we are of opinion that it is the most important character, in a commercial as well as geographical point of view, possessed by the "Great River." This dust phenomenon does not appear annually, but it comes generally about the same season in the months of March and April; and it has been observed always after a mild, dry winter. Such was the character of the past winter; and together with unusually dry and warm weather at the commencement of spring, bears out strongly the foregoing views as to the local origin of the Dust Phenomenon at Shanghai.

Auction Announcements.

Messrs. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd June, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, and sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.
11 Hogsheads Pale and Brown Sherry.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."

On account of the creditors of Thucker Mooljee Thackersey.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee*, of 200 candies Burthen, with Gear, as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ....Rs. 13 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.
Bombay, 28th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear.*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. Lake begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.
N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
October 10th 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT GAMDAVEE, CHOWPATTY, ON THE LAST CROSS ROAD TO THE BREACH.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 29th inst. a few articles of good Blackwood Furniture, Books, a Dinner Set, Glassware, Crockery, Sundries, &c. &c., the property of Mr. Robert Maidment at his residence, Gamdavee, Chowpatty.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. Tate, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, laid, out-garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists.
16 Cases of Seed Beads, Plated Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Bottles, sets of Shoe Brushes, Hat Coat, and Hair do., a case of assorted Perfumery, Silver and Gilt open-faced and Hunting Watches, Gold Horizontal Huting and open-faced do., &c.
A few pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
A consignment of Dhulloah Sugar.
A large Single-poled Tent, Rowties, Bichoba Tent, &c.
At 1 P.M.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF COTTON SEED, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a quantity of Cotton Sweepings, Salt, Seeds, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s MEDICAL HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 28th instant, at his residence, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Medical Hall, the valuable household property, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. T. Binns, Esq., proceeding to Europe, comprising sets of Silverware for 6 and 18 persons, Silver Tea Pot, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Waiter, Claret Jug, Spoons and Forks, Rich cut Glassware, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Service for 20 persons, neat Breakfast and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c., elaborately carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Square, Oblong Dining, Lady's Writing and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy and Priedeu Chairs all covered with red Silk Damask and Spring, an English Mahogany Easy Arm Chair with Morocco Leather and Spring, Teapoys, Whatnot, Chiffoniers, large four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Sideboard, Horned Hat Stand, Screens, a full-toned Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a Wheatstone's Oakwood Harmonium, handsome Plated and Bronze 2 and 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, an excellent going Eight Day Clock by French of London, Table Ornaments, an Iron Treasury Chest, a few Books, a Telescope on Brass Stand, Bed and Dressing-Room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.
At 1 P.M.
An elegant English-built Miniature Phaeton for 4, by McNaught and Smith, Saddle Bridles, Child's Saddle and Bridle, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex *Margaret Jane*, from Bussorah, an excellent strong ARAB HORSE rising 14-2, aged 6 to 7 years; will make a beautiful charger. Apply to undersigned.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,
HARNESS.
A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to Pestonjee Soorabjee at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th May 1863.

Insurances, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
Capital, £2,500,000.
Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858..............£196,148
Do. do. 1859.............. 228,314
Do. do. 1860.............. 262,977
Do. do. 1861.............. 292,402
Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurances
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.
Directors.
Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ....London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce........................Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ....Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner......London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co....Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, or Leech, Harrison, and Forwood.......................................Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ....Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co.......Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ....Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co............Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co ....London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co...Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell............Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers.........Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co...................Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co......Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co. Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co.........London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co...................Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co...Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c..London.
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ....Liverpool.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.
Brokers.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
„ Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.
Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.
Temporary Offices of the Company.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.
The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on Freight and Goods only, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.
Joint Agents in Bombay.
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabuilt Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office—Water Street.
Capital One Million, (With power to increase)
Board of Directors.
Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.)
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.
INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On very description of Property.
At moderate premiums.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 5 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
Invested Capital, £670,000, of which one half is held by the Indian Branch.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Swedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Eainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction. Rs.	a.	p.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction. Rs.	a.	p.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.						
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	„	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	„	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	„	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	„	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations, and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured, shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participa.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	[illegible]
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	28	23	41	[illegible]

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

Printed for the Proprietor, by James Pearse, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by Eduljee Rustomjee, 39, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—London: Frederic Algar, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. & W. Galignani & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. Thacker Spink, & Co.—Madras: Messrs. Pharoah & Co.